

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No. 1902.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1853.

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**BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.**—The NEXT MEETING is appointed to take place in HULL, and to commence on WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1853.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.  
6, Queen Street Place,  
Upper Thames Street, London.

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.**—An English Translation of M. Dove's Work "On the Distribution of Heat over the Globe," has been prepared by Colonel Sabine, President of the Association, and printed by order of the Council, with illustrative Maps, for the use of Members of the Association, and Fellows of the Royal Society, who may obtain copies, price 12s. each, on application to Messrs. TAYLOR and FRANCIS, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London.

Members who purchased M. Dove's Three Maps of the Monthly Isotherms of the Globe may, by returning these Maps to Messrs. Taylor and Francis, and a payment of 8s., receive in exchange the complete work.

JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S. Assistant General Secretary.  
St. Mary's Lodge, York.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND,** 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.—The ANNUAL MEETING will commence at Chichester, Tuesday, July 12, under the Patronage of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieut. of Sussex, and the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

All persons who propose to communicate memoirs, or to send antiquities, &c., for exhibition, are requested to make known their intention forthwith.

GEORGE VULLIAMY, Secretary.  
26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.**—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

**EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, INCORPORATED by ROYAL CHARTER.**—The THIRTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN from Nine A.M. until dusk. Admission 6d.

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JAMES FAHY, Secretary.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.**—His Grace the PRESIDENT has kindly directed the grounds of Chiswick House to be opened for the reception of the Visitors to the Society's Gardens at the NEXT EXHIBITION, on SATURDAY, the 8th JULY. Tickets are issued at this Office, price 2s.; or at the Gardens, in the afternoon of the 8th July, at 2s. 6d. each.

21, Regent Street, London.

**ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART.** Leicester Square.—PHOTOGRAPHY.—Students are informed that Mr. HENNEMAN, of Regent Street, Photographer to the Queen, gives INSTRUCTION in the GLASS and PAPER BRANCHES of the above ART, in the extensive Rooms of this Institution. A select stock of Ross's superior portrait and landscape lenses, pure chemicals, &c. For further particulars apply to the Secretary; if by post, enclose two postage stamps.

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**GERMAN PLAYS, Monday next.**—St. James's Theatre.—Second Season, 1853.—Mr. Mitchell respectfully announces that in consequence of the necessary preparations requisite for the German Plays, they will be commenced at this Theatre on Monday Evening next, July 4, when will be performed Goethe's play of 'EGMONT'. Goethe's celebrated play, 'FAUST', will be produced during the next week. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street; and at the Box-Office.

**DUBLIN GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—Visitors to the Exhibition and tourists can obtain insurance tickets, which cover the risk of travelling in any class carriage on any railway in Great Britain or Ireland.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

**NOTICE.—TO BOOKSELLERS and LIBRARIANS.**—A Second Issue of Copies of Mr. COULTON's novel of 'Fortune,' in cloth and half bound, took place with the Magazines on the 1st of July, for the new account.

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## REVIEWS.

*History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena; from the Letters and Journals of the late Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe.*  
By William Forsyth, M.A. Murray.

An appeal for justice to an injured man is seldom made to Englishmen in vain. Even when it is too late to redress the wrongs of the living, we are unwilling to let a cloud rest unfairly on the memory of the dead. Such an appeal is now made in behalf of Sir Hudson Lowe. The larger question of the policy of the British government towards Napoleon as their prisoner is amply illustrated in these volumes, but the immediate object is a defence of the personal and official conduct of the governor of St. Helena. On this subject there has always been much discussion, and, as it now appears, studied and malignant misrepresentation. It is only to be regretted that so long a delay has taken place in the publication of these official reports, and that English historians have given currency to much calumny and falsehood. Even Sir Walter Scott and Sir Archibald Alison, with all their Tory prejudices in behalf of the English ministry of the time, have given up the defence of Sir Hudson Lowe. What has been uniformly asserted has come to be universally believed, and while with Frenchmen the name of 'the gaoler of Napoleon' is the symbol of everything cruel and base, Englishmen have been too ready to speak of him with feelings of shame and disapproval. It was no doubt a fatal mistake of the governor not to publish during his lifetime a refutation of the charges against him. He wearied the government with applications for redress, when he might, by printing the documents in his possession, have fully vindicated his character. Ten years have now passed since his death, and the true state of the case is at length made known from his letters and journals. Although it is too late now to atone for much of the injury that has been done, it is not too late to vindicate the memory of an injured man, nor is it too late for truth and justice to correct the errors that have found place in this memorable episode of modern history.

So far as the French are concerned we fear that little effect will be produced by the present publication. On them no part of the history of Napoleon has made so deep and mournful an impression as the sad tale of his reverse and his exile. The mysterious seclusion of the remote sea-girt prison, the dark hints of harsh and ungenerous treatment, and then the death of the Emperor, alleged to be hastened by the cruelty of "his gaoler," struck a horror into the minds of Frenchmen at the conduct of all who had been in any way accessory to his fate, which no explanation of documents will ever be able to mitigate far less to efface. This horror and detestation has been concentrated on him who was the instrument of the English government in the supposed cruelty. It is almost part of a Frenchman's creed to believe all that is evil of Sir Hudson Lowe. He is the *bête noire* of their imagination. Nor is this feeling confined to Napoleonists. Victor Hugo in his philippic against 'Napoléon le Petit,' reaches the climax of his invective, when he exclaims: "Pire que Hudson Lowe! Hudson Lowe n'était qu'un geolier, Hudson Lowe n'était qu'un bourreau: l'homme qui

assassine véritablement Napoléon c'est Louis Napoléon; Hudson Lowe n'avait tué que sa vie, Louis Napoléon tue sa gloire." Our own Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in his 'Lives of the Chancellors,' in speaking of Lord Eldon says, "As things were managed, I am afraid it will be said that Napoleon was treated in the nineteenth century with the same cruel spirit as the Maid of Orleans in the fifteenth; and there may be tragedies on the death of Napoleon in which Sir Hudson Lowe will be the *shirro*, and even Lord Eldon may be introduced as the stern old councillor who decreed the hero's imprisonment." This anticipation has been realized. When the accession of Louis Napoleon revived the recollections of the Emperor, a piece was produced, *Napoleon in Exile*, in which the "bourreau" and "geolier" was presented to the execration of the angry Parisians. We can hardly be surprised at this, when we consider the popular estimate of Sir Hudson Lowe by his own countrymen. So recently as 1833 an incident occurred in the House of Lords which shows the odium attaching to his name. In a debate on the Irish Coercion Bill, Lord Teynham, after saying that he was willing to entrust extraordinary powers to the then Lord-Lieut., the Marquis of Normanby, yet it was necessary to legislate with reference to those who might succeed him. "Now suppose," continued Lord Teynham, "the noble Marquis were to be succeeded in the government of Ireland by a Sir Hudson Lowe." Here the speaker was called to order, and the Duke of Wellington immediately rose:—

"I do not rise to oppose the motion of the noble Lord, or to state any objection to the proposition of the Lord-Lieutenant being assisted by six Privy Counsellors; but I do rise for the purpose of defending the character of a highly respectable officer, not a Member of this House, from the gross imputation thrown upon him (by implication) by the noble Lord; and certainly a grosser one I never heard uttered within these walls. When the noble Lord pays a tribute of respect to the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, I have no doubt that all noble Lords concur in the same opinion he has expressed of that noble Marquis; but when he says 'the noble Marquis may be succeeded by some Sir Hudson Lowe,' I beg to know what the noble Lord means? I have the honour to know Sir Hudson Lowe, and I will say, in this House or elsewhere, wherever it may be, that there is not in the army a more respectable officer than Sir Hudson Lowe, nor has his Majesty a more faithful subject."

"Lord Teynham.—Really, my Lords, I had no intention of aspersing the private character of Sir Hudson Lowe. No doubt the testimony the noble Duke bears to it is perfectly correct. But as regards his public conduct while Governor of St. Helena, I say, and will maintain it as a Peer of Parliament, that he is cried out upon by all the people of Europe as a person not fit to be trusted with power."

"Earl Bathurst.—Perhaps it is conferring too much importance on the matter to offer any answer to the noble Lord's remarks; but after his observations on the late Governor of St. Helena, that he so conducted himself in that capacity as to have been found fault with in every part of Europe, I deny that such was the case; the charge is directly false. Sir Hudson Lowe behaved, in his very responsible capacity, in a manner highly to his credit: all well-informed persons on the Continent of Europe knew what his conduct was, and approved it."

"A day or two afterwards Lord Teynham made the following apology for his unwarrantable attack:—'In rising to present two petitions on the subject of tithes, I beg to state—that I should have stated more explicitly on a former evening (if I had not been called to order, or rather interrupted,

upon my making an observation in which I mentioned the name of that gallant officer, Sir Hudson Lowe)—I now beg to state that it was not my intention to impute improper conduct to, or to make any reflection upon, that individual. I merely used the name of that gallant person hypothetically in order to show the danger of placing any portion of his Majesty's subjects under military power, upon an uncertainty into whose hands that power might hereafter fall. I trust, therefore, that the friends of the gallant General in this House will believe—and that through them he may be informed—that it was not my intention to bring any accusation against him.'

"Sir Hudson Lowe wrote and thanked the Duke for his prompt and generous defence, and his Grace replied in the following note:—

"S. Saye, Feb. 21, 1833.  
"My dear General,—I have received your letter of the 20th. I assure you that I considered that I did no more than my duty upon the occasion to which you refer in repelling a very gross and marked insinuation against an officer, in his absence, for whom I entertained the highest respect and regard. The discussion ended in a way that must be highly satisfactory to all your friends. Ever, my dear General, yours most faithfully,

"WELLINGTON.  
"Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe."  
Having referred to the just and generous defence of Sir Hudson Lowe by the Duke of Wellington, we give along with it a passage from M. Lamartine's 'History of the Restoration,' which Mr. Forsyth quotes, with some judicious and honourable comments:—

"From a French writer we might naturally expect on this subject nothing but panegyric upon Napoleon and invective against Sir Hudson Lowe. One author of that nation, however, has honourably distinguished himself by the impartial tone in which he has criticised the conduct of the Governor and his captive. Lamartine has done homage to truth, and, so far as he had the means of forming a just judgment, has taken pains to arrive at it. He has fully penetrated the motives of Napoleon in keeping up his quarrel with Sir Hudson Lowe, and, if he has formed a wrong estimate in some respects of the character of the latter and misconstrued his actions, we must remember that he was obliged to winnow out the facts of the case from the heap of calumny and falsehood with which the enemies of that officer have loaded his memory, and that he had not access to the materials which would have enabled him to correct in many points his opinion. In the following passage he thus speaks of the Governor of St. Helena and Napoleon:—'He' (that is the latter) 'pursued slowly and obstinately the suicide of his captivity. The arrival at St. Helena of a new Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, riveted more closely his voluntary chains. That Governor, whom the myrmidons of Napoleon, and Napoleon himself, attacked with groundless and passionate charges, such as the hallucinations of captivity alone could inspire,—treated by them as a petty constable and an assassin,—had neither criminal intent against his captive in his thoughts, nor insult towards the unfortunate in his heart. But, crushed under the load of responsibility which weighed on him lest he might suffer to escape the disturber whom Europe had given him to guard, narrow in his ideas, jealous in his regulations, nervously tenacious of forms, deficient in tact, and odious to his captives from the very nature of his functions, he wearied Napoleon with restrictions, superintendence, orders, visits, and even marks of respect. He soon imparted to the duties of the Governor of the island and guardian of an European hostage the appearance and rudeness of a gaoler. Nevertheless, although he may be reproached with impropriety, he cannot be charged with ill-usage. He was the occasion rather than the cause of the unhappy end of Napoleon. In reading with attention the correspondence and notes exchanged on every pretext between the attendants on Napoleon and Sir Hudson Lowe, one is confounded at the insults, the provocations, and



the invectives with which the captive and his friends outraged the Governor at every turn. Napoleon at that time sought to excite by cries of pain the pity of the English Parliament, and to furnish a grievance, to the speakers of the Opposition against the Ministry, in order to obtain a removal nearer to Europe. The desire of provoking insults by insult, and of afterwards exhibiting these insults as crimes to the indignation of the Continent, and of making Sir Hudson Lowe the Pilate of this Napoleonic Calvary, is plainly evident in all those letters.

"No doubt the portrait of the Governor is here harshly drawn, and some of the particulars are incorrect. For instance, when Lamartine speaks of Sir Hudson Lowe wearying Napoleon with visits, he seems not to be aware, or to have forgotten, that during the whole of the six years of the captivity the Governor had only five interviews with his prisoner; and that Napoleon rudely and discourteously refused, after insulting him to his face with the grossest language of abuse, to see or have any intercourse with him again. Nor was there anything in his conduct or demeanour, as the reader will see, which can justify the application to him of the odious epithet of gaoler. But this question will appear in its true light as our narrative proceeds, and we need not anticipate here the judgment which will be formed on the facts of the captivity."

Reserving for another article our remarks on the general subject of Napoleon's captivity, and his treatment by the British government, we at present confine ourselves to the conduct of Sir Hudson Lowe, the true account of which, and the explanation of the false impression prevailing concerning it, we can present to the satisfaction of our readers. A few details of the previous history of the governor will prepare for the better appreciation of his character.

"Sir Hudson Lowe was, as he himself tells us in a fragment of an autobiography which he left, born in the army. His father was an Englishman, a native of Lincolnshire, who obtained a medical appointment early in life with the troops that served in Germany during the Seven Years' War. After the breaking out of the war of the French Revolution, he was appointed Surgeon-Major and head of the medical department in the garrison of Gibraltar, the duties of which he continued to discharge until his death in 1801. Sir Hudson Lowe, the subject of the present memoir, was born in the town of Galway on the 28th of July, 1769. Shortly after his birth his father's regiment, the 50th, was ordered to the West Indies, and he was taken out with it. On his return to England, and while still at school, before he had attained his twelfth year, he was appointed to an ensigny in the East Devon Militia, and actually passed a review in military uniform at that age. In the autumn of the year 1787 he obtained a King's commission as ensign in the 50th regiment, which was at that time stationed at Gibraltar, the Governor being the celebrated Sir George Augustus Eliott, afterwards created Lord Heathfield.

"After having been more than four years upon garrison duty, during which time, he says, every third or fourth night was passed on guard, with no other appliances for repose, between the reliefs of sentries, than a blanket on boards and a pillow resting generally upon a stone, Lieutenant Lowe obtained leave of absence, and travelled in France and Italy, whereby he acquired a proficiency in the languages of those countries, which was of singular use to him in after life.

"On his return to Gibraltar the war had broken out afresh, and he proceeded with his regiment to Corsica, where he was actively engaged in service until the 60th was ordered to garrison Ajaccio. The future Governor of St. Helena was thus quartered in the same town with the Bonaparte family, none of whom, however, he seems to have met.

"On the evacuation of Corsica, Lieutenant Lowe accompanied his regiment to Porto Ferrajo, in

Elba. In 1795 he was promoted to a company; and was soon after appointed Deputy Judge-Advocate to the troops. From Elba the 50th proceeded to Lisbon, and remained quartered nearly two years in Portugal, at Fort St. Juliens. At the expiration of that period it was ordered to Minorca, which was then commanded by General Fox, and to this island flocked a large body of emigrants from Corsica, who were organized into a small corps called the Corsican Rangers. With this body of troops Sir Hudson Lowe's fate and fortunes became intimately connected.

"The charge of the newly-raised corps was intrusted to him. In August, 1800, being then about two hundred strong, they were sent to Gibraltar for the purpose of joining the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby. The command of the corps was given to Captain Lowe, with the temporary rank of Major; and it formed part of the reserve commanded by Major-General (afterwards Sir John) Moore. The army landed at Aboukir on the 8th of March, and the Corsican Rangers formed on the right of the Guards. The corps was warmly engaged, and sustained in several conflicts heavy loss. While in Egypt, Major Lowe sent his father, who was then Surgeon-Major to the garrison at Gibraltar, clear and detailed accounts of events as they occurred, but they are too well known to justify relation here.

"He was present at the battle of Alexandria, on the 21st of March, 1801, and during the campaign was the means of saving Sir Sidney Smith's life. A picket having mistaken Sir Sidney for a French officer, from his wearing a cocked hat (the English army then wearing round hats), they levelled their pieces at him, when Major Lowe struck up their muskets, and saved him.

"He received the first proposals for the surrender of Cairo, commanded the rear-guard of the escort to the French army on its march to Rosetta, and was present at the advances against and surrender of Alexandria. His zeal and ability in command of the outposts, on various occasions, obtained for him this flattering encomium from General Moore.—'Lowe, when you're at the outposts, I always feel sure of a good night's rest.' And the same gallant and distinguished officer, when writing on the 27th of October, 1801, to Major Lowe's father, thus spoke of the son:—'In Sir Ralph Abercromby he lost, in common with many others, a good friend; but, however, his conduct has been so conspicuously good, that I hope he will meet with the reward he merits.'"

Of his subsequent services in Portugal, in Sicily, and Naples, full account is given in the memoir which occupies one of Mr. Forsyth's chapters. The loss of the island of Capri through the misconduct of the Maltese troops under his command, is the only untoward event in Sir Hudson Lowe's military career. But his gallant defence of the fort with the Corsican allies, only eight or ten British artillerymen being in his whole force, received high official praise, and everything recorded of his own conduct in the whole affair is of the most honourable kind. When the French with a superior force had gained possession of the town:—

"Next morning a flag of truce brought a summons from General Lamarque to Colonel Lowe to surrender the forts and batteries of Capri. He said,—

"I hold a commanding position, and as soon as my artillery shall be placed I will destroy Capri, and it will be no longer time to negotiate. At this moment I may treat you with less severity."

"To this Colonel Lowe gallantly replied,—

"I acknowledge all the advantages which your present commanding positions afford you. Defence may therefore be more difficult, but it is not the less incumbent on me. Your propositions of rigour or favour on such an occasion must be alike indifferent to an officer whose conduct will never be influenced by any other considerations than those of his duty."

A close siege then commenced, and the defence was kept up till a French flotilla with reinforcements appeared, when another flag of truce was sent, with an intimation that the General Lamarque wished to have a personal interview with the English commandant:—

"Accordingly Colonel Lowe proceeded to meet the General. The latter demanded the immediate surrender of the place, and that the garrison should become prisoners of war, except only Colonel Lowe himself and five or six of his officers, whom he would allow to return to Sicily. He expressed his astonishment that they had not quitted the island instead of persisting in maintaining a post which was not tenable against cannon. Colonel Lowe replied that no distinction could be allowed between the troops and their commander or officers, and that the term 'prisoners of war' would not be admitted into any convention that might be framed. General Lamarque then proposed several modifications; but Colonel Lowe positively refused, to accept of any other conditions than to evacuate his post with arms and baggage, and after his return to the town he drew up proposals for surrendering the island, and forwarded them to General Lamarque, who ultimately, and after some hesitation and difficulty, accepted them. On the 20th Colonel Lowe evacuated the town with his troops, and marched to the Marina, the place of embarkation, with all the honours of war.

"It deserves to be mentioned, that, when General Lamarque required the restitution of several of the foreigners who had enlisted in the British service while prisoners of war, Colonel Lowe peremptorily refused. 'You may shoot me, but I will never give up a single man,' was his spirited reply to the General's demand."

Colonel Lowe next served with Sir John Stuart at Naples, and was afterwards appointed governor of some of the Greek islands, including Cephalonia and Ithaca, from which the French had been driven:—

"Colonel Lowe framed the provisional government, and presided over the civil as well as military administration of these islands for nearly two years, without ever claiming or receiving any remuneration for the extraordinary duties with which he was charged. Those duties were of a difficult nature, requiring temper, firmness, and administrative talents.

"He was also frequently engaged in correspondence with the Turkish authorities on the coast of Albania and with the British Resident at Yanina. Sir John Stuart placed him in direct communication with Ali Pasha, with whom he had a personal interview, and received an offer from him to lead thirty thousand Albanians in Italy, to effect a diversion for the purpose of preventing the invasion of Sicily by Murat.

"On the 1st of January, 1812, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe obtained the rank of full Colonel, and in the following month was permitted to return to England on leave of absence. 'I was then,' he says, 'in my twenty-fourth year of service, and had never been absent a single day from my public duty since the commencement of the war in 1793. I had been in England only once during that time, and then only for a period of six months during the peace of Amiens.'"

In 1813, Colonel Lowe was sent as one of the British commissioners to the allied armies. He joined the Russian army under the Emperor Alexander in Poland. At the battle of Bautzen on the 21st and 22nd of May, he first saw his future prisoner. In October he joined the allied armies under the command of Blücher, and was present at the battle of Leipsic, of which he wrote a long and able account. But it is needless further to refer to his services until the close of the great continental war. An honourable record is here given of them, and the letters from distinguished men testify to the estimation in which he was held. Some of these men

still survive, such as Lord Cathcart and Lord Hardinge, and will be gratified by the vindication of the memory of their friend. The latter, then Sir Henry Hardinge, in writing from Liege, April 22, 1815, says in the course of a letter:—

"I should fail in doing your friends here justice were I to deny myself the pleasure of assuring you of their esteem and attachment, which they profess too earnestly and frankly not to make it very acceptable for its sincerity. The Dutch insinuation that our eyes were directed to our shipping was distinctly denied in Lord Wellington's letter to General Gneisenau, in which he said that the present position of the Prussians on the Meuse and Sambre would induce him in any operations to make common cause. Among other officers who bear reports without having access to official information I have used your hint usefully; and I beg as the greatest favour you can confer on me that at any leisure you can spare you will do me the kindness to continue these advices, which, in a new situation which you know so well, are very valuable."

In May, 1815, while acting as quartermaster-General of the Duke of Wellington's army, Sir Hudson Lowe was sent to take command of the British troops at Genoa, intended to cooperate with the Austro-Sardinian army in the south of France. At Heidelberg he had an interview with the Emperor Alexander, which he describes in a letter to Sir Henry Bunbury. He was with Lord Exmouth at the submission of Toulon, and while commandant at Marseilles, on the 1st of August he received intelligence of his appointment to have the custody of Napoleon. He left, carrying with him the cordial esteem of Lord Exmouth, and the authorities of Marseilles presented him with a silver urn in consideration of his *conduite personnelle*.

Such is the British officer, in his previous history, whom we are in his new and responsible office as Governor of St. Helena usually taught to regard as the impersonation of everything base and dishonourable. A crowd of testimonies are given in these volumes, from civil as well as military authorities, as to the admirable conduct of Sir Hudson Lowe in his painful and difficult office. We give two brief passages as specimens of many similar statements.

Colonel Jackson, now Professor of Military Surveying at Addiscombe, who, when a lieutenant, was stationed at St. Helena, says in a letter to the author:—

"I never heard any of the French say a word against Sir Hudson Lowe's bearing towards them. His orders to his officers were to do all that courtesy and kindness could dictate to render the situation of the French persons as little unpleasant as possible, and, so far as I saw, every desire on their part was promptly attended to. He was himself a man possessing little of what is called *gouvernement*—no man had less of that;—but he was full of kindness, liberality, and consideration for the feelings of others."

And again:—

"I was honoured with the friendly notice of Sir Hudson Lowe, and enjoyed much of his confidence, during a course of thirty years. I knew him when his military reputation marked him as an officer of the highest promise. I witnessed his able conduct as Governor of St. Helena; I saw him when the malice of his enemies had gained the ascendancy, and covered him with unmerited opprobrium; I beheld him on his death-bed; and throughout these various phases in his career I admired and respected his character, while I truly loved the man."

We have still to notice some of the most important parts of Mr. Forsyth's volumes,

relating "to the policy of the British government, and the conduct of the Emperor in his exile." The work is as documentary as any parliamentary blue book. But many of the documents are of historical value, and what the editor has with much industry compiled may be turned hereafter to more popular use.

*Life of Benjamin Robert Haydon, Historical Painter, from his Autobiography and Journals.* Edited and Compiled by Tom Taylor, Esq. Longman and Co.

THE autobiography of Haydon is of greater interest on account of the reminiscences it affords of other painters' lives than of his own. He laboured, poor fellow, during his whole career under an impression, we might, perhaps, say delusion, that he was a great painter; hence, whenever he is writing of himself, the reader is sickened by his inordinate vanity and self-glorification. Unlike the possessor of true genius, who is hardly conscious of the gift until it is revealed to him by an applauding world, Haydon looked forward to it by anticipation; and he strove by means of indomitable hard work to attain that which no amount of labour or perseverance can give. He would lament over the indolence and carelessness of his more gifted companions in art, while assuring himself of a higher reward on account of his toil, and be disappointed that he was not alike rewarded. He knew the world did not appreciate his powers so highly as theirs, and considered himself an ill-used man; and, fearful that posterity would be also unmindful of his genius, he sat down, at the age of fifty-three, to write twenty-seven folio volumes in support of his claim to its remembrance. "Every man," says Haydon, in his introduction to this voluminous memoir, "who has suffered for a principle, and would lose his life for its success,—who in his early days has been oppressed without ever giving the slightest grounds for oppression, and persecuted to ruin because his oppression was unmerited,—who has incurred the hatred of his enemies exactly in proportion as they became convinced they were wrong,—every man who, like me, has eaten the bitter crust of poverty, and endured the penalties of vice and wickedness where he merited the rewards of virtue and industry,—should write his own life."

The 'Life of Haydon,' as here judiciously compiled by Mr. Tom Taylor, is, however, crowded with amusing reminiscences of great men, and on all matters not directly bearing on his own works the autobiographer writes delightfully. In the very first seventy pages we have anecdotes of Wilkie, Jackson, Opie, Fuseli, Northcote, Flaxman, and Hoppner, and in tracing the history of the painter we shall draw upon these for our extracts. "I remember nothing," commences Haydon, "of my early days of nursing and long petticoats, nor indeed much of any time before I was five years old." He records, however, an entry from his father's journal, to the effect that his mother was delivered of a fine boy on the 28th of January, 1786. He confesses to having been an excessively self-willed and passionate child, and dates his love of the fine arts from a book of pictures with which his mother used to pacify him. His father was a bookseller of Plymouth, and when little else was talked of in that stirring period except the siege of Valenciennes, Robespierre, and Marat, every fresh consignment of French

prisoners to that town revived the excitement. "Guillotines made by them of their meat bones were sold at the prisons, and the chief amusement of children consisted in cutting off Louis XVI.'s head forty times a day." Haydon's delight was copying a print in which Louis was represented in his shirt sleeves, "taking leave of the people;" and he resolved, from this incident, to be an historical painter. He studied anatomy with great diligence for the purposes of figure-drawing, and produced a book of anatomical sketches, which "all in my school," says the painter, "have copied, from Charles Eastlake to Lance." The accidental perusal, in his father's shop, of Reynolds's 'Discourses,' made Haydon resolve to come to London to study, and at the age of eighteen we find him carrying a mutilated Laocoon home to his lodgings in the Strand, and "breathing aspirations for 'High Art,' and defying all opposition."

"For three months I saw nothing but my books, my casts, and my drawings. My enthusiasm was immense, my devotion for study that of a martyr. I rose when I woke, at three, four, or five, drew at anatomy until eight, in chalk from my casts from nine to one, and from half-past one until five—then walked, dined, and to anatomy again from seven to ten and eleven. I was once so long without speaking to a human creature, that my gums became painfully sore from the clenched tightness of my teeth. I was resolved to be a great painter, to honour my country, to rescue the Art from that stigma of incapacity which was impressed upon it. However visionary such aspirations may seem in a youth of eighteen, I never doubted my capacity to realise them. I had made up my mind what to do. I wanted no guide. To apply night and day, to seclude myself from society, to keep the Greeks and the Great Italians in views, and to endeavour to unite form, colour, light, shadow, and expression, was my constant determination."

Haydon's first professional introductions were to Northcote and to Opie:—

"Prince Hoare called on me—I explained to him my principles, and showed him my drawings. He was much interested in my ardour, and told me I was right, and not to be dissuaded from my plan. I flushed at the thought of dissuasion. He gave me letters to Northcote and to Opie.—Northcote being a Plymouth man I felt a strong desire to see him first. I went. He lived at 39, Argyle Street. I was shown first into a dirty gallery, then upstairs into a dirtier painting room, and there, under a high window, with the light shining full on his bald grey head, stood a diminutive wizened figure in an old blue striped dressing-gown, his spectacles pushed up on his forehead. Looking keenly at me with his little shining eyes, he opened the letter, read it, and with the broadest Devon dialect, said, 'Zo, you mayne tu beee a painter doo-ee? what zort of painter?' 'Historical painter, sir.' 'Heestorical painter! why yee'll starve with a bundle of straw under yer head!' He then put his spectacles down, and read the note again; put them up, looked maliciously at me, and said, 'I remember yer vather, and yer grand-vather tu; he used to paint.' 'So I have heard, sir.' 'Ees; he painted an Elephant once for a Tiger, and he asked my vather what colour the indzide of's ears was, and my vather told-un reddish, and your grand-vather went home and painted un a vine vermillion.' He then chuckled inwardly, enjoying my confusion at this incomprehensible anecdote. 'I zee,' he added, 'Mr. Hoare zays you're studying anatomy; that's no use.—Sir Joshua didn't know it; why should you want to know what he didn't?' 'But Michel Angelo did, sir.' 'Michel Angelo! What's he tu du here? you must paint pertraits here!' This roused me, and I said, clinching my mouth, 'But I won't.' 'Won't?' screamed the little man, 'but you must! your vather isn't a monied man, is he?' 'No, sir; but he has a good income, and will maintain me for three years.' 'Will he? hee'd



better make'ee meintein yeezelf!' A beautiful specimen of a brother artist, thought I. 'Shall I bring you my drawings, sir?' 'Ees, you may,' said he, and I took my leave. I was not disconcerted. He looked too much at my head, I thought, to be indifferent. 'I'll let him see if he shall stop me,' and off I walked to Opie, who lived in Berners-street. I was shown into a clean gallery of masculine and broadly painted pictures. After a minute down came a coarse-looking intellectual man. He read my letter, eyed me quietly, and said, 'you are studying anatomy—master it—were I your age, I would do the same.' My heart bounded at this: I said, 'I have just come from Mr. Northcote, and he says I am wrong, sir.' 'Never mind what he says,' said Opie; 'he doesn't know it himself, and would be very glad to keep you as ignorant.' I could have hugged Opie."

His next introduction was to Fuseli, who was keeper of the Academy:—

"Prince Hoare told me that he had seen Fuseli, who wished me to call on him with my drawings. Fuseli had a great reputation for the terrible. His sublime conception of Uriel and Satan had impressed me when a boy. I had a mysterious awe of him. Prince Hoare's apprehensions lest he might injure my taste or hurt my morals, excited in my mind a notion that he was a sort of gifted wild beast. My father had the same feeling, and in a letter I received just before my calling, he concluded by these words:—'God speed you with the terrible Fuseli.'"

"This sort of preparation made every thing worse, and I was quite nervous when the day arrived. I walked away with my drawings up Wardour-street. I remembered that Berners-street had a golden lion on the right corner house and blundered on, till without knowing how, or remembering why, I found myself at Fuseli's door! I deliberated a minute or two, and at last making up my mind to see the enchanter, I jerked up the knocker so nervously, that it stuck in the air. I looked at it, so much as to say, 'is this fair?' and then drove it down, with such a devil of a blow that the door rang again. The maid came rushing up in astonishment. I followed her into a gallery or show room, enough to frighten anybody at twilight. Galvanized devils, malicious witches brewing their incantations, Satan bridging Chaos, and springing upwards like a pyramid of fire—Lady Macbeth—Paolo and Francesca—Falstaff and Mrs. Quickly—humour, pathos, terror, blood, and murder, met one at every look! I expected the floor to give way—I fancied Fuseli himself to be a giant. I heard his footsteps and saw a little bony hand slide round the edge of the door, followed by a little white-headed, lion-faced man in an old flannel dressing-gown, tied round his waist with a piece of rope, and upon his head the bottom of Mrs. Fuseli's work basket. 'Well, well,' thought I, 'I am a match for you at any rate, if bewitching is tried; but all apprehension vanished, on his saying, in the mildest and kindest way, 'Well, Mr. Haydon, I have heard a great deal of you from Mr. Hoare. Where are your drawings?' In a fright I gave him the wrong book, with a sketch of some men pushing a cask into a grocer's shop.—Fuseli smiled and said, 'by Gode, de fellow does his business at least with energy.' I was gratified at his being pleased in spite of my mistake. 'You are studying anatomy,—you are right. Show me some drawings. I am Keeper of de Academy, and hope to see you dere de first nights.' I went away, feeling happy that my bones were whole and my breathing uninterrupted."

Haydon now became a regular student at the Academy. The following anecdote of the eccentric Keeper is strangely characteristic:—

"My incessant application was soon perceived by Fuseli, who coming in one day, when I was at work and all the other students were away, walked up to me, and said in the mildest voice, 'why when de devil do you dine?' and invited me to go back with him to dinner. Here I saw his sketches, the sublimity of which I deny. Evil was in him—he

knew full well that he was wrong as to truth of imitation, and he kept palliating it under the excuse of 'the Grand Style.' He said a subject should interest, astonish, or move; if it did none of these it was worth 'noding by Gode.' He had a strong Swiss accent, and a guttural energetic diction. This was not affectation in him. He swore roundly, a habit which he told me he had contracted from Dr. Armstrong. He was about five feet five inches high, had a compact little form, stood firmly at his easel, painted with his left hand, never held his palette upon his thumb, but kept it upon his stone, and being very near-sighted, and too vain to wear glasses, used to dab his beastly brush into the oil, and sweeping round the palette in the dark, take up a great lump of white, red, or blue, as it might be, and plaster it over a shoulder or face. Sometimes in his blindness he would put a hideous smear of Prussian blue in his flesh, and then, perhaps, discovering his mistake, take a bit of red to deaden it, and then prying close in, turn round to me, and say, 'by Gode, dat's a fine purple! its very like Corregio, by Gode!' and then, all of a sudden, he would burst out with a quotation from Homer, Tasso, Dante, Ovid, Virgil, or perhaps the Niebelungen, and thunder round to me with 'paint dat.'"

The autobiographer's first introduction to Jackson, who was about twenty-six, eight years his senior, is thus related:—

"The next day at eleven, I went to the Academy, and saw a little good-natured looking man in black with his hair powdered, whom I took for a clergyman. In the course of the morning we talked. He made a shrewd remark or two, and when we left we walked home together, as he lodged in the Strand not far from me. I showed him what I was trying: he said to me, 'Sir George Beaumont says you should always paint your studies.' 'Do you know Sir George, Sir Joshua's friend?' 'To be sure I do.' I was delighted. 'What is your name?' 'Jackson.' 'And where do you come from?' 'Yorkshire.' 'And how do you know such a man?' 'Know him,' Jackson answered, bursting into a laugh, 'why, Lord Mulgrave is my patron, and Sir George is his friend.'"

"Jackson was a most amiable, sincere, unaffected creature, and had a fine eye for colour. I soon perceived that he did not draw with firmness, but with a great feeling for effect, and we became exceedingly intimate."

But the man with whom Haydon formed the longest and most intimate acquaintance was Wilkie, and we have here the best memorials of that great painter's life that have appeared. The year following that of the autobiographer's introduction to the Academy, and while he had gone home to Plymouth to recruit, arrived Wilkie, a gawky lad from the north, who, nevertheless, astonished the art-world at once by his picture of *The Village Politicians*. It was a commission from Lord Mansfield, and the painter's charge for it—fifteen guineas! "There is a raw, tall, pale, queer Scotchman come," writes Jackson to his friend at Plymouth, "an odd fellow, but there is something in him; he is called Wilkie." Haydon returns to his studies at the Academy:—

"I reached town safely, and found Jackson and L\*\*\* glad to see me. They both said that I might rely upon it this Wilkie was a clever fellow. Jackson said he drew too square to please him, but yet he had great truth. L\*\*\* said that his style was vulgar. 'But what does Fuseli say?' said I. 'Oh,' said Jackson, 'he thinks there's something in de fellow!' I was made uneasy all night, for Jackson finished by telling me that Wilkie had painted a picture at Edinburgh, from Macbeth, which we all agreed must have been an historical one."

"The next day I went to draw, but Wilkie was not there. An hour after in he came. He was

tall, pale, quiet, with a fine eye, short nose, vulgar humorous mouth, but great energy of expression."

"After drawing a little he rose up, looked over me, and sat down. I rose up, looked over him, and sat down. Nothing farther passed this day, our first together. Wilkie was very talkative to those near him, but in a whisper. The next day I brought the book of anatomical studies, which I had done in Devonshire. The students crowded round me, but Wilkie was not there. The next day, however, he came, asked me a question which I answered, and then we began to talk, to argue, to disagree, and went away and dined together. We used to dine at an ordinary in Poland Street, in a house on the right. You passed through the passage and came to the dining-room with a skylight in it. Many French came there; and here it was that Wilkie got that old fellow in the *Village Politicians*, reading the paper with his glasses on."

Of Haydon's first visit to Wilkie at his lodgings we have a droll anecdote:—

"When the Academy closed in August, Wilkie followed me to the door, and invited me to breakfast, saying, in a broad Scotch accent, 'Whare'de stay?' I went to his room rather earlier than the hour named, and to my utter astonishment found Wilkie sitting stark naked on the side of his bed, drawing himself by the help of the looking-glass! 'My God, Wilkie,' said I, 'where are we to breakfast?' Without any apology, or attention to my important question, he replied, 'It's jest capital practice!'"

We now come to the history of Wilkie's first London picture, *The Village Politicians*. The Sir George here spoken of is, we need scarcely add, Sir George Beaumont:—

"By the end of March or so, Wilkie had finished Lord Mansfield's commission, and Jackson told me it was quite equal to Teniers in handling, and superior in the telling of the story. I was surprised, and owned that I could not feel its worth, my object was so different. By degrees, as I watched its progress, I began to perceive the excellence of its expression, but I disliked its insignificant size, and perhaps altogether I did not think highly of it. It was not like Titian, had no *impasto*, and was so thinly painted; yet everybody seemed so struck with Wilkie's genius that I imagined I must be wrong. Jackson told Lord Mulgrave and Sir George of this production of the young student, and they sent him away to bring it down to Harley Street. Wilkie was out, and so Lord Mulgrave and Sir George called the next day, saw the picture, and were so electrified with it that they each gave him a commission, one for the Blind Fiddler, the other for the Rent Day. Wilkie was now up in high life, and if a young man wanted to be puffed at dinners until Academicians became black in the face, Lord Mulgrave and Sir George were the men."

"All this delighted and stimulated both Jackson and me. Wilkie had got the start of us, but he had been studying for five years at Edinburgh. My ambition was so excited that I determined to begin painting at once. The Exhibition time of 1806 approached, and Wilkie began to make a great noise. Sir George described him as 'a young man who came to London, saw a picture of Teniers, went home and at once painted the *Village Politicians*.' That was the wonder! at once! 'At once! my dear Lady Mulgrave, at once! and off all crowded to the little parlour of No. 8, Norton-street, to see the picture painted by the young Scotchman, who never painted a picture or saw one, until the morning when he saw the Teniers, and then he rushed home and produced the *Politicians*! Personal appearance is everything in high life. A good air and confident modesty make a great impression. Wilkie was a pale, retiring, awkward, hard-working, and not over-fed student. The women did not report well to each other of the artist, but his picture was wonderful! The last day for sending in the pictures arrived, and Jackson told me that he remained late at night, endeavouring to persuade Wilkie to send his picture in; but such was his timidity and modesty, that he really did not seem to believe in its merit,



not had he fully consented when Jackson took his leave. However, to the Academy it went, and there I will leave it for the present.

"During the progress of the picture his employer called, and said, towards its conclusion, 'What am I to pay you for this picture, Mr. Wilkie!' Wilkie, timid and trembling, said, 'I hope your Lordship will not think fifteen guineas too much.' 'Fifteen guineas!' replied his Lordship, 'why, that is rather too much; you had better consult your friends, Mr. Wilkie.'

"Fifteen guineas!" I said when I heard it, 'a hundred and fifty guineas is not too much. Don't you let him have it, my dear Wilkie.' Everybody was of the same opinion. In the meantime his Lordship had heard the picture talked about. Suddenly in he popped upon Wilkie, looked, admired, and said, 'I believe, Mr. Wilkie, that I owe you fifteen guineas; I will give you a cheque.' 'No,' replied Wilkie, 'your Lordship told me to consult my friends, as you thought it too much; I have done so, and they agree that it is too little.' 'Oh, but I considered it a bargain,' said Lord Mansfield rising, and leaving the room. On the hanging day the Academicians were so delighted that they hung it on the chimney, the best place for a fine picture. On the private day there was a crowd about it, and at the dinner Angerstein took the Prince up to see it.

"On the Sunday (the next day) I read in the News, 'A young man by the name of Wilkie, a Scotchman, has a very extraordinary work.' I was in the clouds, hurried over my breakfast, rushed away, met Jackson, who joined me, and we both bolted into Wilkie's room. I roared out, 'Wilkie, my boy, your name's in the paper!' 'Is it rea-al-ly,' said David. I read the puff—we huzzaed, and taking hands, all three danced round the table, until we were tired."

Wilkie walked arm-in-arm with Haydon to the exhibition of his first picture in the Royal Academy. They approached, but there was no getting to it for the admiring crowd. "Wilkie, pale as death, kept saying, 'Dear, dear, it's just wonderful!'" The painter triumphed, and Lord Mansfield doubled his price:—

"We dined at John O'Groat's, Rupert Street, and going home with Wilkie, we found his table covered with cards of people of fashion, people of no fashion, and people of every fashion. The rush was tremendous—Wilkie became drunk with success and very idle. Several friends interfered with Lord Mansfield, and Wilkie was advised to call. He did. His Lordship said, 'he considered it a bargain.' 'Did you on your honour, my Lord?' asked Wilkie. 'I did upon my honour,' replied Lord Mansfield. 'Then,' said Wilkie, 'the picture is your lordship's for fifteen guineas.' 'Now,' said Lord Mansfield, 'I hope you will accept a cheque for thirty guineas.' This I had from Wilkie's own mouth, and his veracity is unquestionable.

"Thus, then, one of the trio—Wilkie, Jackson, and Haydon,—was fairly launched on the world. Wilkie soon became a constant guest at Lord Mulgrave's, and as I was frequently talked about, I was not long behind my sincere friends. \* \*

"With the weakness of our poor nature, Wilkie became visibly affected by his fame,—talked very grandly,—bought new coats,—dressed like a dandy, but in vain tried to look one. While we were at Bell's his pale anxious look, his evident poverty and struggle, his broad Scotch accent, had all excited the humour of those students who were better off, and to quiz Wilkie was the joke. I remember he came one day with some very fine yellow drawing paper, and we all said, 'Why, Wilkie! where the deuce did you get this? bring us a quire to-morrow!' He promised he would. The next day, and the day after, no drawing paper! At last we became enraged, and begged him, as he seemed so unwilling to bring us any, to give us the man's address. 'Weel, weel,' said Wilkie, 'jest give me the money first, and ye'll be sure to have the paper!' There was such an evident want of

youthful heart and trust in this, that we all roared at him.

"'Ah! Davie, Davie,' said one, 'ye come frae Fife.' 'And that's just the Scotch part of Scotland,' said another, and so on for the rest of the day. His peculiar genius showed itself one day when I was eagerly drawing the skeleton. The oddity of the skeleton with its eyeless holes and bare bones, and my earnest expression, formed such a contrast, that Wilkie, instead of making his study at the same time, struck with the humour of my position and look, sketched it into his anatomical book, and laughed long and loudly over his successful caricature.

"We had a second course with Bell, and when Wilkie came among the students again, his Scotch friends commenced their old jokes, but, alas! Wilkie had proved his great genius before the world, and their jokes fell dead."

This early manifestation of a power born mature in one of immature age, for Wilkie was not yet twenty-one, and of the depth of which the possessor was unconscious, indicated genius of a true order. We must make room for another pleasant extract illustrative of the painter's character at this early period of his career:—

"Now that he was richer than he had been for some time, his first thoughts were turned towards his mother and sister. Something of vast importance was brewing, we could not imagine what—I feared a large picture, before I was ready—but at last I, as his particular friend, received an invitation to tea, and after one of our usual discussions on art, he took me into another room, and there—spread out in glittering triumph—were two new bonnets, two new shawls, ribbons, and satins, and Heaven knows what, to astonish the natives of Cults, and to enable Wilkie's venerable father, like the Vicar of Wakefield, to preach a sermon on the vanity of woman, whilst his wife and daughter were shining in the splendour of fashion from the dress-makers at the west end of London.

"I never saw such amiable simplicity of rustic triumph, as glittered in Wilkie's expressive face. I felt my attachment increased. I saw through his selfish exterior, that there was a heart certainly underneath—but I am not quite certain after thirty-six years! Then came the packing, then the dangers by sea, and the dangers by land. Then the landlady, and her daughter, and all her friends, were in consultation deep, and profound were the discussions how to secure 'those sweet bonnets from being crushed' and 'those charming ribbons from sea-water.' 'There was nothing like it,' as Burke said to Boswell, on Johnson's dining with Wilkes, 'in the whole circle of diplomacy.' All the time Wilkie stood by, eager and interested beyond belief, till his conscience began to prick him, and he said to me, 'I have just been very idle,' and so for a couple of days he set to, heart and soul, at the *Blind Fiddler* for Sir George. The progress of this perfect production I watched with delight; I conceived the world must be right, and if I could not see his superiority that I must be wrong. I therefore studied his proceeding as he went on, and gained from him great and useful knowledge. 'What is this, and that, and that for?' brought out answers which I stored up. His knowledge in composition was exquisite. The remarks he made to me relative to his own pictures, I looked into Raffaele for, and found them applied there, and then it was evident to me that Wilkie's peasant pictures concealed deep principles of the "ponere totum" which I did not know. It was through ignorance and not superior knowledge that at first I could not perceive his excellence. This was a great and useful discovery: I found this thin, tall, bony fellow, as Jackson called him, a great master at twenty!"

But we must not forsake the principal subject of the work before us. Through the interest of Wilkie, Haydon obtained a commission from Lord Mulgrave for his first 'grand historical picture':—

"I got home before Wilkie, ordered the canvas for my first picture (six feet by four) of 'Joseph and Mary resting on the road to Egypt,' and on October 1st, 1806, setting my palette, and taking brush in hand, I knelt down and prayed God to bless my career, to grant me energy to create a new era in art, and to rouse the people and patrons to a just estimate of the moral value of historical painting. I poured forth my gratitude for His kind protection during my preparatory studies, and for early directing me in the right way, and implored him in His mercy to continue that protection which had hitherto been granted me. I arose with that peculiar calm which in me always accompanies such expressions of deep gratitude, and looking fearlessly at my unblemished canvas, in a species of spasmodic fury, I dashed down the first touch. I stopped; and said, 'Now I have begun; never can that last moment be recalled.' Another touch—and another—and before noon I had rubbed in the whole picture, when in came Wilkie. 'That's just too dark for rubbing in.' 'Why?' 'Because what can ye do darker?' 'Ye must just never lose your ground at first.' I scraped away until he was satisfied that I had restored the ground sufficiently, and got all in like a wash in water colour."

Poor Haydon's first Academy picture did not astonish the world as Wilkie's had done. When it was finished some discussion arose as to the policy of sending it for exhibition. Jackson recommended that it should be sent. Sir George and Lady Beaumont advised him not to send it, and Wilkie dissuaded him. However, sent it was, and we have the painter's assurance—and no one else's—that it was a "wonderful work for a student." How characteristic of the passions and prejudices that afflicted him in after life is the following:—

"There was something so cold in Wilkie's thus withdrawing his support from a devoted friend, that I really date my loss of confidence from the hour he thus refused me his countenance and denied his first opinions because the man of rank thought otherwise. As the Exhibition time approached, I felt all those cursed torturing anxieties that are the bane of this mode of making your name known to your countrymen—a mode the most absurd, unjust, despotic, and ridiculous, that was ever invented by the most malignant in art. I dreamed that the Exhibition was open, and that I hurried into the rooms and could not find my picture; that I ran about raving for the porter, and at last found myself in the Academy kitchen, and there, under the table, and covered over with the servants' table-cloth, found my picture, dirty and torn. I became furious, awoke, and found myself sitting bolt upright in my bed; but for some time I could not rid myself of the delusion.

"For days I wandered about in hopeless misery; I could not eat nor drink; I lost my relish for everything; I could not sleep, I could not paint; called on one friend after another affecting gaiety; bored Fuseli, who being Keeper, saw what was daily doing by the Committee; until, at last, one morning, when after a timid knock I opened the door at the usual 'Come in,' Fuseli turned suddenly round with his lion head, the white hair glistening as the light hovered down upon it from the top of his high window, and roared out, 'Wale, is it you? for your comfort den, you are hung be Gode, and d—d well too, though not in chains yet.' 'Where, sir, for God's sake?' 'Ah! dat is a sacrate, but you are in the great room. Dey were all pleased. Northcote tried to hurt you, but dey would not listene; he said, 'Fye, zure I see Wilkie's hand dere.' 'Come, come,' said Westall, 'dat's too bad even for you!' 'Wilkie's hand,' replied I, 'good heavens, what malice! I would as soon let Wilkie feed me with a pap spoon as touch a picture of mine. But what petty malignity!' 'Wale, wale,' said Fuseli, 'I told him (Northcote), 'you are his townsman, hang him wale.' When I came back whayre de deyvil do you tink he was hanging you? Be Gode, above de

whole lengths and small figures about eight inches. 'Why,' said I, 'you are sending him to haven before his time. Take him down, take him down; dat is shameful!'

'And so down I was taken, and hung on the right of the entrance door in the old Great Room at Somerset House, which, for a first picture by a young student, was a very good situation, and obtained me great honour. *The Blind Fiddler* was of course the great source of attraction, and well it might be. Wilkie rose higher than ever.'

Here for the present we must stop. The work, as our readers may see, while pointing a touching moral, is one of delightful interest, from its associations. But we have read only seventy pages as yet, out of eleven hundred, and are surfeited already with many more anecdotes marked for extract than we have space for.

*Geological Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.* By David Dale Owen. Philadelphia. Sampson Low & Co.

*Scenes and Adventures in the Semi-Alpine Region of the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas.* By Henry Rowe Schoolcraft. Philadelphia. Trübner & Co.

*The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.* By Charles Ellet. Philadelphia. Trübner & Co.

This 'go-ahead' features of the American character have manifested themselves vividly in the shape of scientific progress. A science so exciting in its pursuit, astonishing in its results, wide and bold in its reasonings, and speculations, fresh, new, and occasionally profitable, was exactly the kind of study best suited for the Yankee of bright intellect. Geology fulfils these conditions, and has consequently received full and fair attention among transatlantic philosophers. To judge from the splendour of their geological publications, issued under the sanction, and 'at the cost' of the several States, both the popular and official minds of the Union hold the science in high and just honour. The structure of the New World—at least of the northern segment of it—promises to be unravelled and expounded quite as soon as that of the old, if not sooner. The names of American geologists are now world-famous. Better and bolder scientific workmen are not to be found; and certainly if bulk—we may add, bulk of good substance—is to be regarded as the measure of ability, they have but few competitors elsewhere. On the American surveys there seem, too, to be rising up fresh crops of geologists, youths who wield the hammer with double force, trained as they are by able, though often self-taught masters. The manliness of the pursuit, and the nourishment it affords for an adventurous spirit, are attractions that have not been thrown away on the restless citizens of the West.

Dr. David Dale Owen, the author of the 'Report on the Geology of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota,' is, we believe, a native of Scotland, and a son of the celebrated and eccentric Robert Owen of Lanark. The dreamy speculations of the father find no representatives in the sound and practical researches of the son, who at the same time has inherited talents of no mean order. The geologist declares that his aim, during the entire conduct of the explorations committed to his charge, has been to make the strictly practical and business portion of the survey the chief end and aim of his operations; but, at the same time, takes occasion to impress upon his official superiors that "scientific researches, which to some may seem purely

speculative and curious, are essential as preliminaries to these practical results." Governments and statesmen too often encourage empiries, and get victimised by the designing and plausible, ignorantly fancying that they may reach the practical without troubling themselves about the scientific. Treasury officials, in all nations, are rarely philosophers; and self-conceit, the besetting vice of magnified clerks, gives them a confidence in their own omniscience peculiarly fitted for converting its possessors into dupes. Scientific researches to them almost always "seem purely speculative and curious," and the remark we have quoted from Dr. Dale Owen's official letter might be made with equal applicability on this as on the other side of the Atlantic.

The extent of country surveyed by Dr. Dale Owen and his assistants, and of which the geological structure is described in the work before us, is truly astonishing, when we consider how well it has been explored, and by how few persons. It is about twice and a half as large as the island of Great Britain! The map that illustrates the volume embraces a territory having a length, from north to south, of upwards of 750 miles, and an extreme breadth of about 350 miles. That portion of the Mississippi and its tributaries lying above the junction of the great river with the Missouri, and extending to the source of the former, is included. The area thus geologically mapped exceeds two hundred thousand square miles. Out of ninety-one principal streams that water it, more than a fourth were navigated from month almost to source by these intrepid philosophers in bark canoes. One result of the exploration of this vast region is the determination of the amount of useless land—in this case as much as fifteen thousand square miles. On this matter Dr. Owen remarks, that if, in consequence of his recommendations, resulting from the geological exploration, these refuse tracts are omitted from the linear surveys usually extended by the government of the United States over all its Indian purchases, without examination or inquiry, the saving to the land office will much overpay the entire cost of the survey that has been executed. We lately quoted a remark of similar import concerning our own country, from the 'Popular Physical Geology,' by Mr. Jukes. Geological surveys are, in fact, institutions for the purpose of saving money to the State.

An expedition like that of Dr. Dale Owen's is a service of no small adventure and danger. The explorer wages a perpetual war with mosquitoes and intermittent fevers. A more fearful fate is that of starvation through the failure of provisions, in consequence of unforeseen and unexpected delays. Our well-fed European geologists seldom run risks of this kind. "We have frequently," says Dr. Owen, "notwithstanding the utmost prudence, exhausted the last pound of eatables, and travelled a day or more without breaking our fasts." On one occasion three men lived for three days on a single pigeon. We calculate that the strike of the strata and faulting of the rocks looked exceedingly unimportant to these unlucky pigeon-eaters. Another time one of the assistant geologists, misled by an incorrect map, lost his way, and lived for three days on a few cold berries, when providentially he was relieved from a state of complete exhaustion and approaching death by the tenant of a solitary cabin in a district almost without habitations. Dangers

were especially rife on the rivers that had to be navigated, and whose rapids and portages were unknown, where at many points an error of half a canoe's length in striking a chute, or in bringing-to below it, is sufficient to swamp the frail bark, and expose to great peril the lives of its navigators. Indians, though occasionally to be dreaded, seem the least dangerous of all the dangers.

Incidentally Dr. Dale Owen notices a highly satisfactory instance of self-civilization displayed by an Indian tribe. Leaving the purely geological details to the men of science, to whom this volume is of the highest value and importance, we quote the notice alluded to, on account of its interest to humanity in general:—

"While detained at the Assinibolin Colony by these preparations for our return, I had an opportunity of making a short visit, which pleased me much, to a settlement of about five hundred Cree Indians, residing below the colony, at Prince Rupert's Landing. They are decidedly the most civilized tribe which I have seen or heard of in the North. These Indians support themselves mainly by the produce of their farms, which they cultivate with their own hands. They dwell in comfortable, squared-log buildings, erected, thatched, and whitewashed by themselves. They are acquainted with the use of the simpler farming utensils, and the mechanical operations necessary to keep their farms and houses in order. Each family cultivates from five to ten acres of land, which is kept well fenced. They mow their own hay, and feed their cattle on it in the winter. A few occasionally hunt during a month or more in the summer, when their crops do not require much attention; but this is more for recreation than for support. Some of the men occasionally contract with the Hudson Bay Company to transport their goods to and from York Factory on Hudson's Bay.

"The remarkable change in the habits and customs of these Indians has been wrought mainly through the force of example, by Mr. Smithurst, who resides among them as missionary, and who is thoroughly conversant with their language. That gentleman is remarkable for his love of order and arrangement, and is devoted to agriculture and horticulture. His house is situated in the midst of a delightful little flower-garden, kept in beautiful order, with flourishing fields of grain and meadows in the rear. The Indians, having continually before their eyes so pleasing and practical an example of the comforts of a civilized life, as well as an illustration of the means by which, in a rigorous climate, they may be enabled to provide for themselves a support far more stable and certain than that derived from the chase, have gradually fallen into the habits of their instructor, and, by degrees, have gathered around their permanent homes the implements and appurtenances, and even some of the comforts and luxuries, belonging to the establishment of the thrifty farmer. It is true, they are sometimes accosted contemptuously by their neighbours, the Chippewas, and ridiculed as earth-worms and grubs; but they now retort upon them, 'Wait till the winter sets in, and then you will come to us, beggars for our refuse potatoes and indifferent peas.'

"The evening we were there, several young lads were engaged in sharpening their scythes, preparatory to going out next morning in a party to mow."

There is an excellent view of scenery from a sketch by a full-blooded Chippewa Indian among the woodcuts in the volume. Many of the plates of this work are of a high degree of excellence, and some of peculiar interest on account of their being engraved by a pentagraphic process from actual specimens of fossils.

That the desire to investigate the mineral structure of their country is of no very recent origin among the citizens of the United States,



is evident from the travels of Schoolcraft, whose adventures among the Ozark mountains thirty-four years ago constitute the theme of an interesting set of journals, now, for the first time, published in full. The objects of the traveller were mainly scientific, and the diligence with which he sought out minerals in order to discover the geological conformation of the region explored by him, contrasts curiously with the fossil-hunting propensities of his successors at a later period.

Mr. Ellet's handsomely printed volume on the Mississippi and Ohio is of a different cast from either of the preceding, and chiefly devoted to engineering topics, especially the methods of preventing and mitigating the overflows of the delta of the Mississippi, which have greatly increased in frequency, and assumed a more alarming character of late years. One of the chief causes of these inundations appears to be the extension of cultivation throughout the valley of the Mississippi, producing an increased drainage with a diminished evaporation, and resulting in a more rapid hurrying of the floods into the lower country. "Cut-offs," natural and artificial, which, while they shorten the distance traversed by the stream, aggravate its slope and velocity, are also effective agents in the production of floods. These causes are constantly on the increase, and hence there is reason to believe that future floods throughout the delta will be even more disastrous than those which now occur. The district which has been constituted in the course of ages from the materials transported and deposited by the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, embraces no fewer than 40,000 square miles. In times of flood the surface of the river is eighteen or twenty feet higher than the level of a great part of its delta. The low grounds are consequently liable to destructive inundations. No fewer than 16,000,000 of acres are now annually overflowed, which, if converted, as they might be, into sugar and cotton fields, would be of enormous, almost incalculable value. To effect this change, and to prevent the pecuniary loss and far-spreading distress that now take place annually, are the worthy aims of Mr. Ellet, and most ably does he treat the problem.

*Annals, Anecdotes, and Legends: a Chronicle of Life Assurance.* By John Francis. Longman and Co.

THE most appropriate criticism of this book is furnished by the author himself in the title page—"Murder most foul, as in the best it is"—murder, in truth, of all the best acknowledged rules of taste, rhetoric, and diction. The subject is one of rare interest, but it is maltreated in the volume before us in a manner that cannot be passed over without reproof. In November, 1851, we gave Mr. Francis a gentle warning concerning his allusive and antithetical style of writing. He has retorted against us with a book in which his Gibbonisms and mock-Macaulayisms are more offensive than ever. It is really sad to find a man with his activity of mind so utterly mistaking romance for reality and flippancy for fluency. While thinking he writes history with the brilliancy of an essayist, Mr. Francis proves himself only a giddy resurrectionist of gossip. His style is artful, and it deceives many, but it glitters in vain for the man of ordinary learning. His diamonds are all paste. He

lacks reflection and sobriety of thought. His language is not always intelligible, his reasoning is too often false, and we cannot help thinking that much of what he tells us, if not invented, is grossly exaggerated. Mr. Francis, like many an author of promise, has been spoiled by success. His 'Traditions of the Bank of England,' as he takes care to inform his readers by an occasional footnote, has passed through three editions; his 'Chronicles of the Stock Exchange' has passed through two; and we will undertake to say that by this time he has got a 'Records of the India House' or a 'Calendars of the Post Office' on the stocks. Let him not rest satisfied, however, with a pedestal among the successful chortalans of literature. If he be ambitious of an honourable place among the writers of history, he must sift and examine his annals, anecdotes, legends, traditions, chronicles, calendars, and records before giving them to the public, and endeavour to deduce from them conscientious and useful lessons. In spite, however, of these drawbacks, Mr. Francis's book is amusing—there is entertainment in the Newgate Calendar—and we shall draw upon its pages for a few anecdotes and annals.

The author's favourite themes are bubbles, cheats, and conspiracies:—

"The bubbles which sprang up in the shape of annuity institutions were numerous. They were becoming objects of serious concern. They attracted the class which understood the least. They appealed to the finest sympathies of nature, and traded in the feelings they sought to excite. Projectors and promoters arose, and with them came societies which could do nothing but empty the pocket of the subscriber to fill that of the manager. There were annuity clubs for naval and for military men, for clergymen and clerks, for schoolmasters and for tradesmen; but as there was no special information by which to govern the rates, or as those rates were more tempting than trustworthy, the subscribers were fleeced, partly in proportion to their own ignorance, and partly in proportion to the consciences of the directors. This was the era of annuity societies, as the present is the era of life assurance. A prodigious traffic was carried on in such schemes, and a perfect rage for forming them spread through the kingdom.

"The most tempting names which could be chosen allured the world. Prospectuses of a vaunting character were passed from hand to hand. The promises of Mr. Montague Tigg, of the Anglo-Bengalee, were nothing to these. Widows were to be provided with all they required, for a nominal amount. Children were to be endowed with fortunes, for comparatively nothing. The London Annuity and Laudable Society out-heroded Herod. The coffee-houses were haunted by agents to spread the praises of a royal Lancaster. Touters—this modern title is expressive—who brought a certain number of subscribers, were allowed the privileges of most of the societies for nothing. A commission of the first year's premium was no uncommon reward to those who attracted a new victim, and very heartless and infamous was the result. In one case a son brought the savings of a parent to a company which was sure to break. Friends insidiously recommended societies, under the disguise of kindness, to their intimate acquaintance, and so long as they pocketed the heavy reward, were regardless of consequences. These associations spread from London to the Continent. Amsterdam, Bremen, Denmark, and Hanover were filled with wretched bubbles of this character, which carried misery to hundreds of homes."

What is meant by the London Society out-heroding Herod we cannot understand, unless it is intended to insinuate that the Society was over-anxious to dispose of the heads of its annuitants. Our readers will be amused

at Mr. Francis's moral deductions from this condition of things:—

"A pecuniary interest in the death of any one is fearful odds against benevolent feeling; and it was hardly to be expected that men should throw what influence they possessed into the scale of mercy. The power of opening merely speculative policies on private persons was also demoralising, and perhaps dangerous to life itself. It was not possible—it was not in human nature—to have money depending on the existence of the inmate of your home without watching him with feelings which the good man would tremble to analyse, and even the bad man would fear to avow. People then opened policies on the lives of all in whom they were socially interested; and under the plea of provision, acquired an interest in their relatives which was almost fearful and sometimes fatal, from its intensity. There is no doubt that the system was false and hollow. The son then insured the life of his father; the father opened policies on the life of his son; and when thousands or perhaps tens of thousands of pounds were dependent on it, who shall tell the feelings of the son, or dare to judge the sensations of the father, if sickness or disease opened a golden prospect? The mind shrinks from the horror of this idea, and recoils indignantly at the thought that such sacred relations of life should be thus sordidly regarded. But the argument might be carried further; for to many a dark mystery might a clue be given, in the remembrance that a pecuniary interest might have existed between the murdered and the murderer!"

As an example of fraud, the following story, though long, is interesting:—

"In 1850, two ladies, both young and both attractive, were in the habit of visiting various offices, with proposals to insure the life of the younger and unmarried one. The visits of these persons became at last a somewhat pleasing feature in the monotony of business, and were often made a topic of conversation. No sooner was a policy effected with one company than a visit was paid to another, with the same purpose. From the Hope to the Provident, from the Alliance to the Pelican, and from the Eagle to the Imperial, did these strange visitors pass almost daily. Surprise was naturally excited at two of the gentler sex appearing so often alone in places of business resort, and it was a nine days' wonder.

"Behind the curtain, and rarely appearing as an actor, was one who, to the literary reader, would be familiar under the name of Janus Weathercock; while to the student of our criminal annals, a name will be recalled which is only to be remembered as an omen of evil. The former will be reminded of the 'London Magazine,' when Eliza and Barry Cornwall were conspicuous in its pages, and where Hazlitt, with Allan Cunningham, added to its attractions. But with these names it will recall to them also the face and form of one with the craft and beauty of the serpent; of one too who, if he broke not into 'the bloody house of life,' has been singularly wronged. The writings of this man in the above periodical were very characteristic of his nature; and under the *nom de guerre* of Janus Weathercock, Thomas Griffith Wainwright wrote with a fluent pleasant egotistical coxcombry, which was then new to English literature, a series of papers on art and artists. An *habitué* of the opera and a fastidious critic of the *ballet*, a mover among the most fashionable crowds into which he could make his way, a loungeur in the parks and the foremost among the visitors at our pictorial exhibitions, the fine person and superlative manners of Wainwright were ever prominent. The articles which he penned for the 'London,' were lovingly illustrative of self and its enjoyments. He adorned his writings with descriptions of his appearance, and—an artist of no mean ability himself—sketched boldly and graphically 'drawings of female beauty, in which the voluptuous trembled on the borders of the indelicate,' and while he idolised his own, he depreciated the productions of others." This



self-styled fashionist appears to have created a sensation in the circle where he adventured. His good-natured, though 'pretentious' manner; his handsome, though sinister countenance; even his braided surtout, his gay attire, and semi-military aspect, made him a favourite. 'Kind, light-hearted Janus Weathercock,' wrote Charles Lamb. No one knew anything of his previous life. He was said to have been in the army—it was whispered that he had spent more than one fortune; and an air of mystery, which he well knew how to assume, magnified him into a hero. About 1825, he ceased to contribute to the magazine; and from this period, the man whose writings were replete with an intense luxurious enjoyment—whose organisation was so exquisite, that his love of the beautiful became a passion, and whose mind was a significant union of the ideal with the voluptuous—was dogged in his footsteps by death. It was death to stand in his path—it was death to be his friend—it was death to occupy the very house with him. Well might his associates join in that portion of our litany which prays to be delivered 'from battle, from murder, and from sudden death,' for sudden death was ever by his side.

'In 1829, Wainwright went with his wife to visit his uncle, by whose bounty he had been educated, and from whom he had expectations. His uncle died after a brief illness, and Wainwright inherited his property. Nor was he long in expending it. A further supply was needed; and Helen Frances Phoebe Abercrombie, with her sister Madeline, step-sisters to his wife, came to reside with Wainwright; it being soon after this that those extraordinary visits were made at the various life offices, to which allusion has been made. On 28th March, 1830, Mrs. Wainwright, with her step-sister, made their first appearance at an insurance office, the Palladium; and by the 20th April a policy was opened on the life of Helen Frances Phoebe Abercrombie, a 'buxom handsome girl of one-and-twenty,' for 3000*l.*, for three years only. About the same time a further premium was paid for an insurance with another office, also for 3000*l.*, but for only two years. The President, the Pelican, the Hope, the Imperial, were soon similarly favoured; and in six months from granting the first policy 12,000*l.* more had been insured on the life of the same person, and still for only two years. But 18,000*l.* was not enough for 'kind, light-hearted Janus Weathercock.' 2000*l.* more was proposed to the Eagle, 5000*l.* to the Globe, and 5000*l.* to the Alliance; all of whom, however, had learned wisdom. At the Globe, Miss Abercrombie professed scarcely to know why she insured; telling a palpable and foolish falsehood, by saying that she had applied to no other office. At the Alliance, the secretary took her to a private room, asking such pertinent and close questions, that she grew irritated, and said she supposed her health, and not her reasons for insuring, was most important. Mr. Hamilton then gave her the outline of a case in which a young lady had met with a violent death for the sake of the insurance money. 'There is no one,' she said in reply, 'likely to murder me for the sake of my money.' No more insurances, however, being accepted, the visits which had so often relieved the tedium of official routine ceased to be paid. These applications being unsuccessful, there remained 18,000*l.* dependent on the life of Helen Abercrombie.

"In the meantime Wainwright's affairs waxed desperate, and the man grew familiar with crime. Some stock had been vested in the names of trustees in the books of the Bank of England, the interest only of which was receivable by himself and his wife; and determined to possess part of the principal, he imitated the names of the trustees to a power of attorney. This was too successful not to be improved on, and five successive similar deeds, forged by Wainwright, proved his utter disregard to moral restraint. But this money was soon spent, till everything which he possessed, to the very furniture of his house, became pledged; and he took furnished apartments in Conduit-street for himself, his wife, and his sisters-in-law. Immediately after this, Miss Abercrombie, on pre-

tence or plea that she was going abroad, made her will in favour of her sister Madeline, appointing Wainwright sole executor, by which, in the event of her death, he would have the entire control of all she might leave. She then procured a form of assignment from the Palladium, and made over the policy in that office to her brother-in-law. Whether she really meant to travel or not is uncertain; it is possible, however, that this might have been part of the plan, and that Wainwright hoped, with forged papers and documents, to prove her demise while she was still living, for it is difficult to comprehend why she should have voluntarily stated she was going abroad, unless she really meant to do so. In this there is a gleam of light on Wainwright's character, who, when he first insured the life of Miss Abercrombie, might have meant to treat the offices with a 'fraudulent,' and not a positive death. Whatever her rôle in this tragic drama, however, it was soon played. On the night which followed the assignment of her policy, she went with her brother and sister-in-law to the theatre. The evening proved wet; but they walked home together, and partook of lobsters or oysters and porter for supper. That night she was taken ill. In a day or two Dr. Locock attended her. He attributed the indisposition to a mere stomach derangement, and gave some simple remedies, no serious apprehension being entertained by him. On the 14th December, she had completed her will, and assigned her property. On the 21st she died. On that day she had partaken of a powder, which Dr. Locock did not remember prescribing; and when Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright—who had left her with the intention of taking a long walk—returned, they found that she was dead. The body was examined; but there was no reason to attribute the death to any other cause than pressure on the brain, which obviously produced it.

"Mr. Wainwright was now in a position to demand 18,000*l.* from the various offices, but the claim was resisted; and being called on to prove an insurable interest, he left England. In 1835, he commenced an action against the Imperial. The reason for resisting payment was the alleged ground of deception; but the counsel went further; and so fearful were the allegations on which he rested his defence, that the jury were almost petrified, and the judge shrunk aghast from the implicated crime. The former separated unable to agree; while the latter said, a criminal, and not a civil court should have been the theatre of such a charge. In the following December, the company gained a verdict; and as the forgery on the Bank of England had been discovered, Wainwright, afraid of apprehension, remained in France. Here his adventures are unknown. At Boulogne, he lived with an English officer; and while he resided there, his host's life was insured by him in the Pelican for 5000*l.* One premium only was paid, the officer dying in a few months after the insurance was effected. Wainwright then left Boulogne, passed through France under a feigned name, was apprehended by the French police; and that fearful poison known as strychnine being found in his possession, he was confined at Paris for six months.

"After his release he ventured to London, intending to remain only forty-eight hours. In an hotel near Covent Garden he drew down the blind and fancied himself safe. But for one fatal moment he forgot his habitual craft. A noise in the streets startled him: incautiously he went to the window and drew back the blind. At the very moment 'a person passing by' caught a glimpse of his countenance, and exclaimed, 'That's Wainwright, the Bank forger.' Immediate information was given to Forrester; he was soon apprehended, and his position became fearful enough. The difficulty which then arose was, whether the insurance offices should prosecute him for attempted fraud, whether the yet more terrible charge in connexion with Helen Abercrombie should be opened, or whether advantage should be taken of his forgery on the Bank, to procure his expatriation for life. A consultation was held by those interested, the Home Secretary was apprised of the question, the opinions of the law officers of the crown were taken, and the result

was that, under the circumstances, it would be advisable to try him for the forgery only. This plan was carried out, the capital punishment was foregone, and when found guilty he was condemned to transportation for life.

"The career of Wainwright is instructive. From the time that he quitted the simple rule of right, he wandered over the world under influences too fearful to detail, and he died in a hospital at Sydney under circumstances too painful to be recapitulated."

We must now make room for Mr. Francis's account of the Independent and West Middlesex Office, cautioning our readers to make some allowance for the author's effulgence:—

"An old man, between sixty and seventy, ignorant, uneducated, and in want; who had been at one time a smuggler, and at another a journeyman shoemaker, thought, in the year 1835, that the best mode of supplying his necessities would be to open an office for the receipt of moneys in exchange for the sale of annuities. The plan was notable, but required assistance, and a coadjutor worthy his friendship was soon found in one William Hole, a tallow-chandler, a smuggler, a footman, and a bankrupt. These friends at once confederated together, and found no great difficulty in their way. The chief capital demanded by such an undertaking on the part of the proprietor, was unbounded impudence; and on that of the public, unbounded credulity. Having joined their purses to produce a prospectus, and having taken an office in what Theodore Hook called 'the respectable neighbourhood' of Baker-street, Portman-square, their next plan was to concoct a directory of gentlemen who, while they attracted public attention and seemed a pledge for the respectability of the company, should yet mislead those who were not familiar with the financial world. This was an easy task, and in due time the most honourable names in London were openly published as managers of the 'Independent and West Middlesex Fire and Life Insurance Company.' Trusting to the faith of people in great mercantile firms, there was scarcely a banker, a brewer, or a merchant whose patronymic, with different initials, was not used by these ex-smugglers to forward their views. Drummonds, Perkins, Smith, Price, and Lloyd were all produced as fancy directors, to adorn one of the most impudent prospectuses which was ever composed. They then turned their attention to the working men of the establishment, and Mr. Hole having a brother-in-law named Taylor, sufficiently respectable to be a journeyman bell-hanger, sought him out, saying 'he was going to make a gentleman of him, undertaking to pay him 100 guineas yearly, provided he attended the board when it was required, and did not 'get drunk or behave disorderly.' Finding some difficulty in procuring a sufficient number, and being applied to by a William Wilson for a menial situation, they at once advanced him to the post of director, paying the liberal sum of five shillings weekly. A boy of sixteen, who went on errands, who signed annuity deeds for thousands, or who swept the floors, was also appointed to a similar post; while the gentleman who undertook the onerous position of auditor, was also porter in general to this respectable establishment. On board days they were told to dress in their 'Sunday's best,' to place brooches in their dirty shirts, and rings on their clumsy fingers; the huge fine of half-a-crown being inflicted should they appear in their native simplicity of their workaday attire; and it is no unremarkable feature of this establishment, that Taylor duly, on board days, left his master the bell-hanger to go to his master the director, to sign the deeds which duped the public. Their next requirement was a banker; and none other was good enough save the Bank of England, which was added to the list of attractions of this commercial bill of the play.

"Everything thus prepared, they turned their attention to statistics; and here again there was no great obstacle. In order to procure business, it was necessary to offer tempting terms, so they

liberally proposed to serve the public 30 per cent. lower than any other office, although with all the existing competition the greatest difference hitherto had been but from 1 to 1½ per cent.; and in addition to this, these bad men committed the glaring impudence of granting life assurances for much smaller premiums, and selling annuities on much lower terms than any one else; terms so palpably wrong that a man of 30 by paying 1000*l.* could obtain a life annuity of 80*l.*, and by paying 17*l.* 10*s.* of this to insure his life, could receive 6½ per cent. for his money, and secure his capital to his successors.

"Having thus arranged preliminaries, they opened their office and commenced business. They had the precaution to select respectable agents, and by giving 25 per cent. where other companies only gave 5 per cent., stimulated them to say all they could in their favour. The terms were very attractive; there is always a large ignorant class ready and willing to be duped; and the business went on swimmingly. If a man wanted to insure his life, there was no great difficulty about his health. If another wished to purchase an annuity, they were quite willing to dispense with baptismal certificates in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; large and handsome offices were opened, and the public induced to play its part in this most serious drama of real life. The poor and less intelligent portion of the community, lured by terms which had never before tempted them, took their spare cash and invested it in the West Middlesex. Rich men were not less dazzled by the golden promises; and one, disposed to sink a large sum in so profitable a concern, desired his solicitor to inquire about its solidity. The solicitor went to the manager, and questioned him as to the directors and the capital. Knowles at once said the directors were not the men whose names they took, nor was the capital so much as a million. But the former, he vowed, were respectable men, and the latter was quite enough for their purpose. As, however, he declined to give the residences of the directors, or to say where the capital was invested, the solicitor also declined to risk the money of his client. The success, however, which they experienced in other cases, justified their daring. One person who had toiled, and worked, and grown prematurely old in the service of Mammon, invested his all in the purchase of an annuity, and in order to secure the capital, insured his life. In two years he was a beggar. A family which with great industry, and by doing without a servant for forty years, had saved enough to retire from business, placed the principal portion with the West Middlesex, in time to be informed that the directors had absconded. A governess who had been left a small property, and bought a deferred annuity with the proceeds, died of a low fever soon after the bubble burst. Half-pay captains, clergymen, servants, tradesmen, all came with their spare cash to get 6½ per cent. and secure their capital.

"From remote districts where their prospectuses had been circulated, money came pouring in. Any one who chooses to refer to the current literature of that time, will perceive that these fellows availed themselves of every vehicle to make their claims public. The daily and weekly papers, the monthly and quarterly journals, all bear testimony to their zeal in the shape of shameless advertisements, and the walls of provincial towns absolutely blazed with their attractive terms. The money thus obtained was liberally spent. The promoters kept carriage-horses and saddle-horses; servants in gorgeous liveries waited on them; they fared, like Dives, sumptuously every day. One of the directors lived in the house in Baker-street, and being of a convivial character, astonished that quiet street with gay parties, lighted rooms, musical soirées, and expensive dinners. His wine was rare and *recherché*, his cook was sufficiently good for his guests, and he found himself surrounded by the first people of this lively locality. But there were very dark rumours afloat, which should have made men hesitate before they gave this fellow their countenance."

It is almost needless to add that the fraud

was exposed and, thanks to Sir Peter Laurie, "put down."

There are plenty of tales such as these, some founded on fact, some on tradition, some on imagination, all narrated with the same rapidity of romance; and for those who are fond of such exciting literary fare, Mr. Francis's volume will prove quite a *bonne bouche*.

*Scenes in Ethiopia.* Drawn and described by John Martin Bernatz, Artist to the late British Mission at the Court of Shoa.

Now that the centre of the great African continent has been struck at from so many quarters, and with of late such extraordinary success, we may cease to wonder at the curiosity with which every circumstance connected with that unexplored region and its inhabitants is looked upon by Europeans. But Abyssinia and the country here called Ethiopia have been less unknown to us than that *terra incognita*, where the old geographers were wont to describe a prowling lion or a group of palms in lack of geographical facts. They lie only on the border-land of romance, midway between mysterious Egypt and the Lunar mountains. Of their features we have already been informed in various ways by descriptions of travels and missions; they are now spread before us in the fascinating pages of illustration. The above splendid work, in two parts, comprising a series of twenty-four coloured lithographs, in that advanced style of execution which late years have produced, but which would probably be a surprise to our readers, lays open the external scenery as well as the household life of the Ethiopians, in colours which it is no romance to say are actually glowing; and we doubt not, with truth as well as brilliancy. Those who are not aware of the degree of perfection to which the art of lithographic printing in colours has attained, will be astonished at the variety as well as delicacy, the minuteness as well as breadth, of the shades of landscape here introduced. Every change of scene, from the moonlight sleeping over a lion-haunted valley to the burning sunrise, the noonday *mirage*, and the rose tints of a tropical sunset, is displayed in appropriate characters.

It may be as well accurately to point out the site of this modern Ethiopia, a name which has served to designate so vast and various tracts of fable and uncertainty, in ancient story and modern verse. On the east of the Gulf of Aden, which lies midway between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, immediately outside the traits of Babelmandeb, lies the Bay of Tanjura, into which apparently once ran the large inland river Hawash. Rising among the distant inland highlands of Shoa, this stream pursues its course for a distance of two hundred miles to the north-east, till it loses itself in the Lake of Aussa, from whence to the Bay of Tanjura its channel is now dry. Among the heights of Shoa is situated, in a fine tropical country, the city of Ankobar, to which capital, in 1841, a mission was despatched, by the Indian government, under Captain Harris. The artist to this expedition was M. Bernatz, who has recorded the results of his experience and adventures in the scenes before us. The mission having been originally separated into two divisions, the artist was appointed to accompany the latter under the guidance of a chief, Mohamed Ali, who, to do him justice, appears to have conducted our second band of adventurers with an inte-

grity and care not inferior to his vigilance and good counsel. The perils of Bedouin robbers, and the midnight attacks of savage assassins, actuated by some feeling of revenge for fancied insults, were safely passed, as we learn from the brief and unpretending journal attached to these pages, partly by the intrepidity of the travellers, and partly also by the prudent advice of their guide. But it is not with the history of this band that we are invited to concern ourselves here, but the attention is arrested by a portraiture of new and wild scenery, described in its own natural hues. Nothing is more commendable throughout these drawings than the manifest care with which every feature has been studied, and the result gives us a series of lessons in the geology, botany, natural history, and meteorology of Ethiopia, which no proficient in either of these sciences need despise. Nor can we less admire the simplicity as well as purity of taste which characterizes the artist's style, and which, notwithstanding its gorgeous and varied scenes, continues to convey a feeling of truth and confidence to the mind of the observer, convincing him that the objects he beholds are faithfully and honestly rendered. The opening view of *Mount Shamsham, Cape Aden*, represents a magnificent pile of broken mountains, lighted by an afternoon sun—an object possibly familiar enough to the eyes of Indian travellers. After a second view of the *Port of Aden*, the scene changes from the north to the east of the Gulf of Aden, from Asia to Africa, and the Ethiopian scenery commences. Along the dry bed of the Hawash little occurs of geological interest till the great salt lake of Bahr Assal, an elaborate view of which, 2*ft.* 9*in.* long by 10*in.*, is presented to the reader. Shortly after, the route winds through the high cliffs of the valley of Gungunta, and emerges through the valley of Killalu to the plains of Erred. At length the river Hawash is reached; the lake of Aussa, in which it loses itself, having been passed on the north. Thither the author was unable to penetrate, his guide having assured him he would expose himself to great danger, as the inhabitants believe all strangers to be spies, and treat them accordingly. From this point the Abyssinian highlands begin to show themselves, and the second series of views displays a country diversified by all the various aspects of mountain form, amongst which the extinct volcanoes of Winessig are distinguished, and the river Beresa, broken into cataracts resembling those of the Nile. Amongst the vegetable products, we are informed of shrubs, the branches of which serve the inhabitants for tooth-brushes; acacias and aloes abound, and the *Asclepias gigantea* sheds from its broad canopy a mass of vegetation, apparently parasitical, like a veil, to the ground. By the wells—which are rare in a country throughout which, for four degrees and a half of longitude, no settled habitations exist—the welcome palm-groves are found, and the mimosa yields yellow blossoms and rows of green pods for the goatherds. Higher up on the Shoa mountains *Euphorbia Abyssinica* abounds, as well as wild olive and fig trees, the elegant *Afra wombir*, and the *Gibara* and *Rhynchopetalum*, which, with many others, are figured at intervals in the views. Amongst the animals, the lion stalks appropriately enough in a midnight valley, the leopard is hunted in a forest of acacia, amid clouds of dust, the elephant rends the forest with a devastation resembling the effects of a stroke of lightning, the hippo-



potamus wallows in banks of reeds, and the crocodile basks on the slime of the rivers. Ostriches, flamingoes, wild asses, antelopes, buffaloes, ibexes, and apes, are rendered as familiar to the eye as they are to the imagination. No less interesting are the forms and habits of the natives themselves, both of which appear here with force and character. Their feasts and dances, their administration of justice, scenes of council and war, domestic life and religious ceremonies, are all admitted to this panorama, with a contrast and facility which, whilst they gratify the reader, abundantly show the skill and industry of the artist. Among some of the novel and interesting objects yet to be explained, are certain ornaments on the title-page of the second portion of the work, which appear to be Christian symbols. It may be conjectured that they have been traditionally handed down from old Byzantium to the convents of the Shoon monks, retaining their original character, but superadding some peculiarities, acquired in their journey southwards. A rude St. George and the Dragon would seem to link the faith of the Gallaz with that of the western cities; a mounted figure, stabbing a bull with a sword, broken in the effort, is less easy to account for; angels appear in Eastern robes, with huge shoes on their feet and scimitars in their hands; whilst the central figure of a Deity, accompanied by the royal oriental parasol surmounted by a cross, clothed in fantastic robes, but crowned, and holding up the two forefingers of the right hand, exhibits a strange medley of archaic symbols and barbaric decoration.

As a whole, if taken merely as supplementary to Harris's 'Highlands of Ethiopia,' this would be a work of no common mark and interest, but its independent merits are high enough to give it a standard reputation, wherever its cost will not exclude its admittance; whilst, as we have already remarked, along with great variety and abundance of detail, perhaps every other merit is exceeded, in novelty at least, by the remarkable beauty and success of the colours, which alone would render it a gem of art production.

#### NOTICES.

*A Letter to Dr. Whately, on the Effect which his work 'Elements of Logic' has had in Retarding the Progress of English Metaphysical Philosophy.*

By B. H. Smart. Longman and Co.  
MR. SMART is the author of several works on subjects of importance, but not of a kind likely to prove interesting to more than a limited circle of readers. It was on this account that we only noticed very briefly his recent volume entitled the 'Memoirs of a Metaphysician,' published by him under the name of Francis Drake, Esq., whose papers he professed to edit. To those who take interest in metaphysical researches it is enough for us to mention Mr. Smart's present 'Letter to Archbishop Whately.' According to Mr. Smart, from Aristotle down to Locke inclusive, there has prevailed a false view of the way in which language stands related to thought, and the view being rectified will bring the world to see what indeed it has long suspected, the nullity of speculative philosophy in general, and the pure trifling of Aristotle's doctrine of the syllogism in particular. In my view, the meaning which goes along with any and every word that is only a part of speech, is a meaning not immediately received, such as it is, from anything outward to our thoughts, neither does it denote our thought or any part of our thought as it exists inwardly, but is nothing more than a meaning rendered possible by the abstracting process of rational language, and is never

intended to remain in the abstract state to which that process has forced it, but to merge itself in some less abstract meaning; which merging takes place the moment we join the word (the part of speech) to another word or part of speech; for this also merges its meaning in the less abstract meaning, and the parts of speech thus joined become one expression for the one meaning,—a meaning by its nature indivisible. Of this meaning, the previous more abstract meanings are not the components, but were the suggestives only—they were the premises of a conclusion, and the conclusion is denoted by the phrase, or by the sentence constructed of the two grammatical parts. Such is a specimen of the subjects discussed by Mr. Smart in his metaphysical treatises. Some of his other works on grammar, rhetoric, and elocution are of a more directly practical kind, and will be acceptable to a greater number of readers. They are the productions of a writer of much ingenuity, and a teacher of great experience. We have not space to enter upon the general question discussed in the 'Letter to Dr. Whately' as to the utility of formal logic, but we certainly agree with Mr. Smart in thinking that the Aristotelian syllogism, and the whole system connected with it, of which Dr. Whately's 'Logic' is the ablest exposition, is of greatly overrated importance, and forms so small a part in the ordinary business and reasonings of life, as not to deserve the increased attention sometimes claimed for it in modern education.

#### Scenes in other Lands; with their Associations.

By John Stoughton. Jackson and Walford.  
THIS is a very pleasing and profitable volume. The author, having on several occasions passed through the more remarkable scenes of continental travel, has thrown together his impressions, not as a descriptive journal or a personal narrative, but in the form of detached recollections of special places, accompanied by reflections and illustrations. The musings of the author, as he himself refers to them, "have dwelt chiefly upon what is present in nature and art, and upon what is past in history and biography as connected with both." The headings of some of the chapters will indicate the nature of the contents.—The Rhine and its Architecture, Basle and its Council, Zurich and the Reformation, Land and Lakes of Heroic Memories, Footprints of Piety and Genius, Three Worthies of Milan, Roman Amphitheatres, Verona, Padua, and Mediæval Times. The historical references form the characteristic feature of the work, which may serve as a useful companion to ordinary books of descriptive travel on the Continent. Not that there is deficiency of graphic descriptions of scenery, or of accurate statements of facts, but Mr. Stoughton has wisely omitted much of what has been already well told in common handbooks, and by a thousand tourists. But there are few travellers who have so happily blended enthusiasm for natural scenery with appreciation of the works of art, and while illustrating his descriptions with the charms of history and poetry, has endeavoured to make them subservient to the higher designs of moral and religious improvement.

#### The Return to my Native Village, and other Poems.

By a Lady. John Henry Parker.  
THE poems in this volume are chiefly on sacred subjects. It is therefore more concerning fitness or force of style, than originality or ingenuity of invention, that we are called to offer an opinion. Some of the poems, including that which is named on the title-page, were written from twenty to thirty years ago. We give one of the latest pieces, dated 1852, "written on a sister's refusing to resume her music after her father's death:—

"How can I sing?—This world is now to me  
A cold strange land; for he is here no more  
Who lov'd so well the voice of melody,  
And all is gone which gave delight before.  
He walks eternity's unbounded shore,  
And hears her sounds of heavenly harmony;  
Therefore earth's harmonies for me are o'er:  
Yes—it is meet my harp should silent be.

"Should I again awake the sounding strings,  
Would not each note our bitter grief renew?  
Each pensive air some fond remembrance brings  
Of that dear form which we no more may view.

Hang there, my harp, upon the mournful reel  
Which o'er his tomb its solemn shadow flings;  
And let the winds alone thy tones renew,  
Sounding a last farewell in mystic murmurs!  
"Oh! for that day when we again may hear  
The voice we love, in that seraphic strain  
Which falls e'en now on raptur'd fancy's ear!  
Till then, 'tis best in sorrow to remain.  
Yes—till that day, when we shall meet again,  
No earthly joy shall to my soul be dear;  
For all such joys to mourning hearts are vain.  
Flow on, ye ling'ring hours!—Oh that that day  
Were near!"

In these lines there is poetic taste, as well as pathetic feeling. A large portion of the volume is occupied with devotional poetry, including translations of the Psalms, some of which, as the 84th and 130th, are simpler and better than the versions in common use.

#### Dioramic Sketches; Ancient and Modern. Hope and Co.

THIS little volume contains many historical facts narrated in verse. As a book of poetry it would scarcely merit notice, but throughout there is so much correct knowledge and right feeling, that we wish the author's abilities were always more equal to his intentions. Of his verses the reader may take these as a favourable specimen:—

"Then sad Palmyra, wear thy shadowy crown,  
Zenobia's name is holier in renown  
Than stern Aurelianus, when a widowed queen  
Was led to heighten Rome's triumphant scene.  
Soldier! no noble chivalry was thine—  
'Twas woman's rescue made a Scipio shine;  
No chariot found to rest her gentle feet,  
Haughty Zenobia treads the Roman street.  
A star had fallen from a brilliant sphere,  
And victors triumphed in their proud career.  
How great her mind, how well sustained its power,  
To bear the tortures of that dreadful hour!  
Her fair form, fettered in a chain of gold,  
A wretched slave assisting her to hold  
The jewel's weight and the encumbering chain—  
Those gems of conquest in Aurelianus' train.  
Could Wisdom rescue, or could Virtue save,  
Longinus would have found an honourable grave:  
But when high talent hastened mortal date,  
We need not wonder at Longinus' fate.  
Surely affliction had no darker frown  
For thee, Zenobia, and thy fallen crown:  
A gifted teacher, arduous and serene,  
A valued Mentor to the Syrian queen.  
Clearly his wisdom had discerned the cause  
Of Rome's declining greatness, state, and laws:  
As men grew servile, luxury prevailed,  
The arts neglected, love of learning failed:  
Athenian eloquence had lost the fire,  
That kindles genius and can souls inspire:  
Cato and Cicero, in voice of storm,  
Entreat Rome her safety-rafts to form.  
Now sunk in silence; and the deafening blast  
Proclaimed Rome's glorious destiny was past.  
No Brutus now the sacred trump to sound;  
No light for freedom in the temple found;  
Once patriot women, guardians of their home,  
Met Coriolanus at the gates of Rome:  
Once the fond father at the tribune clasped  
His virgin daughter—and the poniard grasped!  
No Roman matron, like Cornelia came  
To bless the virtues of the Roman name;  
No Curtius left, no Cincinnatus now  
To save his country, summoned from the plough;  
No Regulus the reins of truth to guide;  
No faithful Gracchi to the state allied;  
No Belshazzar now to aim the dart,  
Or hurl a javelin through the traitor's heart.  
A Marins exiled—(Oh, ungrateful land!)—  
To weep in Carthage, conquered by his hand.  
No vigour left the freeman's right to hold,  
The love of honour, merged in love of gold!"

The historical sketches are in detached paragraphs, of which we have quoted one of the longest and best. The Sikh wars, the Crystal Palace, the funeral of Wellington, are among the events of recent history described by the author.

#### History of the House of Austria, from the Accession of Francis I. to the Revolution of 1848. Being a Continuation of the History by Archdeacon Cox. Edited by Walter K. Kelly. Bohn.

THIS volume forms a valuable supplement to Archdeacon Cox's 'History of the House of Austria,' in Mr. Bohn's Standard Library. It chiefly consists of a translation of a remarkable work by Count Hartig, an Austrian statesman, entitled 'Genesis of the Revolution of 1848.' This work attracted much notice at the time of its appearance, and has had wide circulation on the Continent. While the author's principles are strongly conservative, he does not refrain from full and free discussion of the political grievances which led to the revolution, or



gave ground for public discontent. The appendix contains a number of official documents, among which the proceedings connected with the trial of the murderers of Count Latour occupy a large space. To his translation of Count Hartig's 'Genesis,' Mr. Kelly has prefixed an epitome of Austrian history from the accession of Francis I., bringing the narrative down to the close of the late Hungarian war. The whole period of sixty years being comprised in about a hundred and thirty pages, the narrative is necessarily brief, but the most important events are described, and it is on the whole an able and judicious summary of modern Austrian history. The translation of Count Hartig's work will afford to English readers an opportunity of becoming acquainted with much of the secret history as well as with the outward events of the late revolutionary period.

*Chemistry of the Four Seasons.* By Thomas Griffiths. Churchhill.

MR. GRIFFITHS is the author of various well-known and popular works on chemistry. In this volume he has chosen a copious and agreeable subject, admitting of endless variety of illustration. In describing the chemistry of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, the exercise of a little ingenuity might include a wide range of chemical inquiry, and the chief difficulty must have lain in the selection and arrangement of details. The work is stated on the title page to refer chiefly to natural phenomena admitting of interpretation by chemical science, illustrating passages of scripture, and exemplifying the wisdom and beneficence of God. This design is successfully carried out. An immense number of curious and striking natural facts are described, and scientifically explained, while moral and scriptural illustrations are frequently and on the whole judiciously interspersed. There are some expressions to which objection might be made, as where the author speaks of the "miraculous provision made by the Creator for mitigating the rigour of winter." In an age when the reality of historical miracles, or special interruptions of the course of nature, are so frequently questioned, it is right that believers should keep the word miraculous apart from the wonderful provisions of natural arrangements. Mr. Griffiths has made a valuable contribution to the scientific illustration of natural theology, and his book at the same time is a repository of varied instruction for the student of chemistry or for the general reader.

#### SUMMARY.

WE are happy to observe that a Second Edition of the *Private Journal of F. Seymour Larpent*, Judge Advocate General under Wellington in the Peninsular war, has already been called for. It must be gratifying to the editor, Sir George Larpent, to find that his labours have been almost universally approved by literary reviewers, and that with regard to the work itself, with the exception of some ungenerous personal reflections on the author, his only deprecatory criticisms have been directed against what constitutes the chief merit and value of the Journal—its minute and faithful record of details, which are rarely met with in formal histories of events. Our remark at the time (*ante*, p. 224), was that such journals as those of Mr. Larpent bear the same relation to Napier's 'History of the Peninsular War' that the chapters on the internal condition of the nation bear to a general history of England. In the familiar letters of Mr. Larpent, written home at the time, and now published without being garbled to meet the public taste, we have a faithful and lively series of sketches of the events, and anecdotes of the heroes, of the Peninsular war. As the editor justly observes, "this journal carries the reader, as it were, behind the scenes in the great drama of war. We see not only the miseries which are endured in the attainment of military glory by the soldiers, but the still greater miseries of the unfortunate people whose country is the scene of military operations." Mr. Larpent's Journal is a useful and interesting supplement to Napier's History.

A new number of the *Tracts on India Reform*

treats of public works, and shows that under the East India Company's rule the material improvement of the country has fallen far below the level it had attained under its old heathen governors. The ready answer to this is, that all the surplus funds of the English rulers have been absorbed in war expenses. However this may be, the facts stated in this tract are of a very saddening character, and while they increase the responsibility ought to quicken the exertions of those who may hereafter direct the affairs of our Indian empire. The Bombay government has made only about 550 miles of road in thirty years. In Bengal, with the exception of the great trunk line from Calcutta to Delhi, which was projected in 1795, and a few roads adjacent to military stations, even less has been done. Justice is not done, however, to the irrigation works in north-western India, of which Captain Baird Smith's book gives so admirable a description. The present exposures and discussions will all turn out for the future advantage of India, for even if the Company's government is retained in its existing form, it will have to be henceforth conducted with a very different spirit from what it has shown in past times.

A drama in five acts, *Head Quarters, or Manners in the East*, by a Light-Bob, might amuse subalterns for half an hour when they have nothing better to do, and give to readers at home some idea of camp-manners in the east. In the 'Parlour Library,' *The Rifle Rangers*, by Captain Mayne Reid, author of the 'Scalp-hunters.' A little volume, *The Poetry of Geography*, a journey round the world, by Peter Livingston, attempts to convey geographical knowledge in a more attractive form than by mere enumeration of details, historical and poetical allusions being intermingled with the descriptions of localities.

In the 'Traveller's Library' is published *A Tour on the Continent, by Rail and Road, in the Summer of 1852*, by John Barrow, Esq., from which tourists may gather some useful practical hints, and derive information of recent date. There is nothing in the journal itself superior to the jottings of any intelligent tourist, but the remarks and hints of an experienced traveller are always acceptable. In the series of 'Readable Books,' *Adirondack, or Life in the Woods*, by J. T. Headly, contains lively descriptions of the wild woodland and mountain districts of the State of New York, of which region Adirondack forms a part. Of 'Richardson's Rural Handbooks,' a number on *Sheep and Shepherding*, by M. M. Milburn, author of various agricultural prize essays, will be useful either for home use, or for emigrants to Australia and other countries, of the sheep-farming of which special notices are given.

Of *The Alphabet Annotated, and Hints upon Slip-stops*, by an Old Etonian, we only mention the title to warn our readers off from it, regretting that Eton should have been encumbered with a man fool enough to write such nonsense. The illustrations by Mr. G. W. Terry are appropriate, vulgar, and equally nonsensical. Of a long coloured illustration of *The Funeral of the Duke of Wellington*, from the same publishers, we can speak in better terms, although it has little artistic merit. The files of soldiers look as if they were turned with the lathe instead of being drawn with the pencil. It forms an amusing present for children.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adventures of a Gentleman, &c., 12mo, 2s.  
Alison's Europe, People's Edition, Vol. 1, post 8vo, 4s.  
Bacon's (Lord) Essays by Markby, 12mo, 1s. 6d.  
Bathurst's (Dr. H.) Memoirs, 8vo, 41 1s.  
Bodenstedt's Morning Land, 2nd series, 2 v., post 8vo, 41 1s.  
Hohn's Antiquarian Library, Flowers of History, 2 v., 3s. 6d. ea.  
— Classical Library, Aristotle's Organon, 2 v., 3s. 6d. ea.  
— Illustrated Library, China, Ava, and Siam, cl., 5s.  
— Standard Library, Milton's Prose Works, V. 5, 3s. 6d.  
Bower's (R.) Ballads and Lyrics, 12mo, cloth, 3s.  
Burnet (Bishop) on Pastoral Care, new edit., cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, by E. Corbould, 12mo, 5s.  
Child's History of Rome, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
Chronicles of Cartaphilus the Wandering Jew, Vol. 1, 41 1s.  
Dallas' (A.) Look to Jerusalem, 5th edition, 12mo, 2s. 6d.  
Disraeli's Works, Vol. 5, Wondrous Tale of Alroy, 1s. 6d.  
Fletcher's (H.) Poetic Sketches, 12mo, cloth, 6s.  
Franklin's (D. A.) Decimal Marooner, post 4to, cloth, 5s.  
Goulding's (F. R.) Young Marooners, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

Gwynne's (T.) Life and Death of Silas Barnstarke, 10s. 6d.  
Haydon's Autobiography, by Tom Taylor, 3 v., 41 11s. 6d.  
Herbert's (W.) School Education, 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
Hints on Early Education, 16th edition, 12vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Hogg's Instructor, new series, Vol. 10, 4s. 6d.  
Hooper's (W. E.) Ten Months among the Tuzi, 8vo, 14s. 6d.  
Hume's (M. C.) Bridesmaid and other Poems, 12mo, 6s.  
Kelhart's (E. F.) Contributions to Zoology of Ceylon, 10s. 6d.  
Lady Marion, by Mrs. W. Foster, 3 vols., 41 11s. 6d.  
Low's Journals of the Captivity of Napoleon, 3 v., 42 5s. 6d.  
— (R. T.) Two Memoirs of the Ferns of Madeira, 8s. 6d.  
Lyde's (S.) Ausvreech, &c., post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
Lynch's (T. T.) Essays on Literature, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Malan's (C.) Twenty Pictures from Switzerland, cl., 7s. 6d.  
Meliora, 2nd series, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
Moore's (T.) Poetical Works, Vol. 9, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
— Travels of an Irish Gentleman, new edit., 5s.  
Newland (H.) on Confirmation, &c., post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
Ranking's Abstract, Vol. 17, post 8vo, 6s. 6d.  
Report of Committee of Society of Arts, &c., 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Roberts' (A.) Plain Sermons, 2nd series, 2 vols., 10s.  
Smith's (A.) Poems, 2nd edition, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
Spicer's Facts and Fancies, 8vo, sewed, 2s. 6d.  
Traveller's Library, 4s. Ferguson's (H.) Swiss Men, &c., cl., 1s.  
Walker's (W.) Magnesian of Ships, &c., 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d.  
Warner's (H. R.) Liberties of America, post 8vo, 6s. 9d.  
Woolnough's (C. W.) Art of Marbling, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.

#### MANUSCRIPT LETTERS OF THOMAS MOORE.

OUT of the thousand letters, addressed by Thomas Moore to Mr. James Power, his music publisher, sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson last week, only fifty-seven have been printed by Lord John Russell in his 'Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence' of the poet; nor have all these been inserted without omissions. The correspondence with Power extends from 1803 to 1836. No other letters give so thoroughly natural a likeness of Moore. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that such a collection has been dispersed. Even the catalogue of the sale, with its meagre and fragmentary extracts, gives remarkable glimpses of Moore's life and character. A few brief sentences will show the variety of the subjects on which he unobscured himself to his friendly publisher. To his quiet domestic life there are many allusions, such as these:—

"On Sunday I left Donington with Rogers and went on to Madlock, poor Bessy not being able after the fatigues and eccentricities of the week to come with me. From Madlock we went to Dove Dale, and I was much delighted with the scenery of both places, though not a little happy to get away from them all and return to my own quiet home."

"I wish I had sent one of my two eldest young ladies over with you to Ireland, for I find the addition of one more in the house makes an incredible difference in point of noise, and I hear everything in this small cabin so plainly, that really I am very seriously disturbed by them, and shall, I fear, be many ideas out of pocket by their riotousness."

Of his uncomform from the temporary want of a home he gives a doleful account, in a letter, from Paris.

"I have been in a most wretched state of distraction and uncomform here. Indeed it is the first time since I married that my home has been uncomformable; for being thrown upon external supplies for my dinner, &c., and contriving that but ill and expensively (from Bessy's powers of management being completely nullified by her ignorance of the language), and being in the midst of the bustle of a metropolis, struggling against its distractions and its expenses without success, my mind I assure you has been kept in a continued state of fever, which was not a little increased by the Longmans having pledged me to the public for a work of which there are not a hundred lines written, and the proceeds of which, you may well believe, are essentially necessary to my existence at present. However, all this I trust, now at an end. I have been lucky enough to find a cottage, just such as you know I like for a workshop, within fifteen minutes' walk of Paris (indeed hardly out of it), to which we take ourselves on Monday next, and out of which I shall seldom stir till I have brought up my arrears in all directions, to you as well as to others. My address now is, No. 11, Allée des Yeux, Champs Elysées."

The greater number of the letters are more or less on direct business matters, other subjects being incidentally introduced. The commissions with which he charged Power were of the most miscellaneous kind. We find him writing at one time for 'a light smart hat'; at another, for 'Southwood's Divine Government'; and again for 'cravats with rose buds or purple spots.' Another commission for a hat is thus given:—

"Will you have the goodness to call at Bicknell's (for Moore's rather), the hatter at the corner of New Bond-street, and tell him to send me a good Water-proof hat for the winter, as I have none but a White one, which in the month of December looks rather poverty-stricken. It would be cheaper to buy a hat here, but the truth is I have not so much ready money to spare."

This reminds us of a scene at a dinner given by a living London wit, when one of the guests asked for a glass of ale, "My good fellow," said the host, "you can have as much champagne as you please, but I am sorry to say I have not credit for beer."

A coat, without being measured for it, was a more serious commission, and not so successfully executed:—

"I am going to inflict upon you a tailoring commission for me. My former poor snip is a bankrupt (as I have learned by a demand upon me from his assignees for payment), and I must accordingly proceed to break another. My only evening coat not being in a state to stand a dinner by day-light, I must have one ready for me when I come up, and what I want you to do is, to send the enclosed to Nugee in Pall Mall, and to take the trouble of calling there to know from him whether he can, without taking my measure, make a coat sufficiently well upon this pattern for me. He is Washington Irving's tailor, and the only one I know anything of, beyond my own, &c."

Some time after he writes:—

"I am obliged to send my new coat up. It cuts me so under the shoulders that I cannot wear it. Pray go to Nugee's, and tell them that they must alter it carefully and immediately, and send it down directed to me at Rt. Hon. Lord Ranelagh's, Bunbury Park, Nottingham. Tell them that the tightness under the arms makes it wrinkle both before and behind, and that I depend on their altering it properly."

But he had often to complain of straitness more serious than that of a tight coat. Piteous applications for supplies are frequent. "I am not only at my money's end, but at my wits' end too," he once says. But generally he trusted to his wit to restore his finances:—

"You must manage to lend me twenty or thirty pounds (the latter if possible) for a few weeks, till I can put matters in train for raising the supplies. I am (to use the slang phrase) completely 'cleaned out,' but shall now turn in for a long spell of labour, and have little doubt of being soon quits with you and all other kind creditors. The building and this journey coming together have been a fatal blow to my finances."

"I am still without answers from you or the Longmans with respect to the very urgent subject of my supplies for going or indeed even for staying. Out of the last hundred I was obliged to pay between fifty and sixty pounds for a Medal of Gratian, which I was rash enough to undertake here, and by which (though I shall not ultimately lose), I am for the moment inconvenienced a good deal."

"The Spring of Finance is run quite dry with me, and as a Hart panther after the water-brook, so do I after the water-mark of a Bank of England Note. If you can spare me Twenty Pounds I will repay it in March, when I must draw either upon Hook or Crook—that established firm of all ways-and-means gentlemen."

It was very much from his own thoughtlessness and extravagance that he was left dry. His entertainments cost him more than he could well spare, though he strove to manage economically:—

"Every sixpence I get goes to keep down my bills here, and I shall not have a quiet mind till they are all discharged. You present from the Fish Market tempted me into asking our new neighbour (the rich Lord of Spy Park) to dine with us. He was unluckily engaged, but said he would come some other day this week, so that I am in for what they call a 'blow-out' to him on Thursday, and must, therefore, commission you to send me by to-morrow's coach to Devizes, a Fish as good as that which you so kindly gave us for Sunday last, and which was excellent."

It used to be the same even at Kegworth, and frequent are the hampers of "salmon with smelts for garnish," "oysters and lobsters," one of the latter of which was so large as to astonish the natives, and to be described as the size of the little poet himself. In these lighter affairs, as well as in more important business, Mr. Power's friendly services gave him unqualified satisfaction:—

"I trust nothing will ever disturb the friendly intercourse between us so long. You will always find me ready to acknowledge with gratitude, the liberality, promptitude, and friendliness of your dealing with me. As to your transactions with your brother, that is another concern, and I have seen much on both sides to lament and disapprove of. But with respect to your conduct to me, I am glad to have an opportunity of thus putting upon record, that up to this moment (with the single exception of your afterthought of a deduction from my annuity—a circumstance which I myself do not see in half so unfavourable a light as some of my friends), I have experienced nothing from you but the most ready liberality, the most kind attentions, and the most considerate toleration of my irregularity and delays. This is the language, altogether, which I hold to every one, in speaking of your conduct to me, and I trust I never shall have reason to recall a single word of it."

The references to Moore's habits and position as an author are those which are most interesting to literary men. His accuracy and refinement of taste caused him incessant labour in correcting his compositions:—

"I am never done touching and retouching while the things lie by me, and nothing but a printer's devil at my heels ever drives me into finishing. To be sure with copper plates this is not so convenient, but you must be prepared for this sort of proceeding, when we come to our literary operations. My 'Anacreon,' 'Little,' 'Post Bag,' have all gone to press before they were more than half finished; and I have succeeded well enough in all not to make me wish to change my method."

Referring to the numerous cancels in the Irish Melodies, he says:—

"You may easily suppose it would be much less trouble to me to let it go out as it is without racking my brains to improve it; but my anxiety for the reputation of the work is predominant over every other feeling."

Of the praises of judicious critics and of popular approbation he was equally proud. With Jeffrey's approval, especially after the severe castigation he had received from him, for his early poem, he was highly delighted:—

"Have you seen the splendid compliment paid to me and the 'Melodies' in the last number of the 'Edinburgh Review'? It is really most magnificent, and its appearance in that work is a signal triumph to me."

In 1822, Jeffrey offered to Moore to become joint Editor with him of the 'Edinburgh Review.' About the same time he received an offer from 'The Times,' both of which honourable events are thus referred to:—

"This would be, I understand, between seven and eight hundred a year to me, and would not take, I should think, more than a month's labour out of every quarter. \* \* \* I have had also, within these three days, through Brougham, a proposal which (though I cannot accept of it) flatters me exceedingly. It is that I should replace the present powerful Editor of 'The Times' (who is ill) in writing the leading Article for that paper. It was proposed to pay me at the rate of twelve hundred a-year, &c."

Many more quotations we might present, but we only add a few passages which show at once the popularity of the poet, and the mingled kindness and impatience he displayed under the harassing annoyances to which his fame exposed him:—

"Being obliged to devote generally one morning in every week to answer all the begging letters, bethering letters, &c., &c., from all sorts of paupers, and poets, and poetesses that accumulate on me through the course of it, I inclose you a few of them by this post to save the poor devils a little postage, and you will have the goodness to see them safely put into the Twopenny for me."

"You'll pay the two-pence on the inclosed letter—it is to one of those begging devils, who little know what a pauper they apply to. I am pestered with letters of all kinds and from all quarters—America, Germany, France, and Birmingham. The last was from a young gentleman wishing to be employed as my amanuensis, and asking what remuneration I could give him!"

"You may guess how I'm bothered with interruptions. Here has been a Mr. Teeling this morning all the way from Ireland for the purpose of reading to me part of a History of the Rebellion of '98, and I have been obliged to ask him to dinner for the purpose—otherwise you would not have had your Preface, nor the Printers to-morrow their proof, if he had engrossed, as he fully intended to do, my morning with his damned rebellion."

Our last extracts relate two incidents which exhibit the admiration and affection with which Moore was regarded. The first occurred when he lived at Kegworth:—

"I must tell you a trait of this Upholsterer: two or three months ago I called upon him at Derby to choose a music-stand for my room. After I had chosen the one I liked, or rather indeed asked whether he could not make one cheaper for me, the poor fellow said, blushing and stammering, 'Mr. Moore, if you will do me the favour to accept of that trifle from me, as a small mark of my esteem for your character, I shall consider it as the greatest favour you can do me.' I did not hesitate, of course; these things are very gratifying."

The other refers to a letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne:—

"I had a long letter from Lord Lansdowne the other day, chiefly on the subject of Sloperton Cottage, which there appears another chance of our having, if we choose. I cannot resist quoting a paragraph of it, to show you how very kind he is. 'I can only say that if an address from all the neighbours of Sloperton could recall you, you would speedily receive one, of the most cordial and affectionate kind, and in which the inhabitants of Bowood would certainly not be behindhand.'"

Along with the letters to Mr. Power, a large collection of the manuscript music, with illustrative drawings and engravings, were sold.

The proceeds of the sale amounted to 144*l.*, a sum which an enterprising publisher and a skilful editor might have turned to good account in the production of a volume which would have proved an entertaining and interesting supplement to Lord John Russell's Memoir.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE startling revelation of popular credulity on the subject of table-turning, has called forth a characteristic letter from Dr. Faraday. The learned Professor has shown that no philosophic research was needed to explain the phenomenon, although it has needed the name of a philosopher to give assurance of the delusion. The following extract from his letter in 'The Times,' gives the substance of his experiments:—

"Believing that the first cause assigned—namely, a quasi-involuntary muscular action (for the effect is with many subject to the wish or will)—was the true cause, the first point was to prevent the mind of the turner having an undue influence over the effects produced in relation to the nature of the substances employed. A bundle of plates, consisting of sandpaper, millboard, glue, glass, plastic clay, tinfol, cardboard, gutta percha, vulcanized caoutchouc, wood, and resinous cement, was therefore made up and tied together, and being placed on a table, over the hand of a turner, did not prevent the transmission of the power; the table turned or moved exactly as if the bundle had been away, to the full satisfaction of all present. The experiment was repeated, with various substances and persons, and at various times, with constant success; and henceforth no objection could be taken to the use of these substances in the construction of apparatus. The next point was to determine the place and source of motion—i. e., whether the table moved the hand, or the hand moved the table; and for this purpose indicators were constructed. One of these consisted of a light lever, having its fulcrum on the table, its short arm attached to a pin fixed on a card-board, which could slip on the surface of the table, and its long arm projecting as an index of motion. It is evident that if the experimenter willed the table to move towards the left, and it did so move before the hands, placed at the time on the card-board, then the index would move to the left also, the fulcrum going with the table. If the hands involuntarily moved towards the left without the table, the index would go towards the right; and, if neither table nor hands moved, the index would itself remain immovable. The result was, that when the parties saw the index, it remained very steady; when it was hidden from them, or they looked away from it, it wavered about, though they believed that they always pressed directly downwards; and, when the table did not move, there was still a resultant of hand force in the direction in which it was wished the table should move, which, however, was exercised quite unwittingly by the party operating. This resultant it is which, in the course of the waiting time, while the fingers and hands become stiff, numb, and insensible by continued pressure, grows up to an amount sufficient to move the table or the substances pressed upon. But the most valuable effect of this test-apparatus (which was afterwards made more perfect and independent of the table) is the corrective power it possesses over the mind of the table-turner. As soon as the index is placed before the most earnest, and they perceive—as in my presence they have always done—that it tells truly whether they are pressing downwards only or obliquely, then all effects of table-turning cease, even though the parties persevere, earnestly desiring motion, till they become weary and worn out. No prompting or checking of the hands is needed—the power is gone; and this only because the parties are made conscious of what they are really doing mechanically, and so are unable unwittingly to deceive themselves."

By these simple but conclusive experiments, Professor Faraday has unmasked the fallacy which has been turning the heads, hats, and tables of all Europe; and with the aid of glass, resin, and other non-conducting materials, has, we hope, satisfied the electrical public that tables will not turn unless they are pushed. "I should be sorry," says Professor Faraday, who has been, doubtless, laughing in his sleeve while making these experiments, "if I thought this necessary on my own part," and it seems to us rather hard that a great philosophic mind should have to go through all this tomfoolery for the sake of disproving what no really scientific man, as we stated two months ago, has yet ventured to assert. It is an act of condescension on the part of the learned Professor, for which he is to be honoured. He has shown himself, in this instance, to be a watchful guardian, as well as an eloquent expositor of popular science.

The Committee appointed to consider the revision of the statutes of the Society of Antiquaries, consisting of Mr. Hawkins, Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, Mr. Heywood, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Ouvry, Captain Smyth, and Mr. Tite, have terminated their labours, and the President and Council of the Society express their concurrence in the recommendation conveyed to them. The principal alterations are—1, the adoption of a power for the calling of Extraordinary Meetings; 2, the means of retaining elected members on the Council more than one year, by excluding the Secretary and by the Senior Vice-President retiring; 3, the whole duties of Secretary to be performed by the Resident Secretary, Mr. Akerman,



with an increased salary, the Senior Secretary, Sir Henry Ellis, with salary continued in consideration of his long services, being appointed Director, in the room of Lord Strangford, who will resign; 4, the adoption of a new printed form for the certificates of candidates; 5, the exclusion of all discussions respecting the making, altering, or repealing of laws from the ordinary meetings of the Society, which are intended for literary and anti-quarian purposes, and at which strangers are generally present. The proposed new form of statutes is to be read at the Society's meetings of the 17th and 24th of November, and 1st December, on which last occasion the Society will ballot for their adoption or rejection.

M. J. F. Julius Schmidt, of the Royal Observatory at Bonn, has issued the following instructions and suggestions for mariners observing the forthcoming solar eclipse of next Nov. 30th, which will be total along a certain belt of the Pacific Ocean between the coast of Peru and the Sandwich Islands. Every mariner navigating the Pacific Ocean in the neighbourhood of the line of central eclipse is requested to direct his attention to the following points:—

I.—Observations with the Telescope during the total Eclipse.

1. Note the duration of total darkness in seconds of sidereal or mean time.
2. Note the time when, before the beginning of the eclipse, the corona, (white ring round the dark moon) makes its appearance.
3. Note the time when, in the reappearance of the sun's light, the corona disappears.
4. Observe, if the corona is circular, if it has rays; and if so, are they perpendicular to the moon's limb?
5. Note the diameter of the corona in parts of the moon's diameter.
6. Note the colour of corona.
7. Observe how many red flames, prominences, or protuberances, are visible.
8. On what points (counting eastward from the highest point) on the moon's periphery are the prominences situated?
9. Estimate the extent in length and breadth, if one or more prominences, either in minutes of space, or in parts of the moon's diameter.
10. Do the prominences on the east side of the moon decrease and disappear?
11. Do those on the west side increase, and disappear with the reappearance of the sun's light?
12. Does there appear at the beginning and end of total darkness a red limb (a series of small and combined red flames)?
13. Give a sketch as accurate as possible of the forms and relative situations of the prominences.
14. Note the colour or tint of the red flames.
15. Are the prominences red at the commencement of their visibility, or do they redder later?
16. What other appearances in the vicinity of the red flames in the corona?
17. Are there in the nearest vicinity of the sun's limb to the prominences solar spots?
18. Note the colour of the moon's disc.

II.—Observations without a Telescope during the whole Eclipse.

1. Note the changes in the colour of the sky during the increase and decrease of the eclipse, as well as the totality.
  2. Note the variations of the temperature of the atmosphere.
  3. Note the variation in the direction of the wind.
  4. Observe the dew.
  5. Observe the behaviour of sea-birds in the vicinity of the vessel.
  6. Observe the colour of the sea before, during, and after the total darkness.
  7. How many stars, and of what magnitude, besides the most splendid, are visible during the totality?
  8. Are the prominences visible to the naked eye?
  9. What is the colour and form of the corona as seen with the naked eye?
- It must be left to the direction of the navigator which of the above observations he, in accordance with the means in his power, will make himself, and which he will distribute among his subordinates.
- Lastly, it is desirable for each observer to note—
- a. The longitude and latitude in which the observations have been made.
  - b. Whether the telescope inverts or not, as well as its magnifying power.

The Lord Advocate has this week brought in the Government Bill on the subject of University Tests in Scotland. At present the law, if strictly enforced, excludes from any professorship all who are not members of the Established Church of Scotland, a subscription to the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith being required, and a declaration of conformity to the worship and discipline of the Kirk of Scotland. The severity of this test has been much abated, and many of the most distinguished professors belong to other religious

denominations, including Oxford and Cambridge men. But on several recent occasions advantage has been taken of the letter of the old law to exclude particular candidates from personal and party differences. It is proposed that, instead of the oath of positive adherence, the following declaration should be signed by professors: "I, A B, do solemnly and sincerely declare that as professor of —, and in discharge of the duties of the said office, I will never endeavour, directly or indirectly, to teach or inculcate any opinions opposed to the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures or the Westminster Confession of Faith, ratified by law in 1640, and that I will never exercise the functions of the said office to subvert or prejudice the Church of Scotland as by law established, or the doctrines or privileges thereof." In case of a violation of this promise, it is proposed that a complaint may be made to the Lord Advocate, as legal representative of the Crown, and that on a representation being made by him to Her Majesty in Council, a commission of inquiry should be appointed, and steps taken for the removal of the professor, if the complaint prove to be well-grounded. It might be well to provide that in case of frivolous or unfounded complaints the expenses should be borne by the complainants. The proposed declaration seems to meet all that can be required for maintaining the privileges of the Established Church, while the University chairs will be open to men of learning and genius, whose religious sentiments and doctrinal tenets may not in all things square with those of the divines of the Westminster Assembly.

Professor Filopanti concluded his course of lectures on Rome, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday. Resuming his sketch of the early history of regal Rome, the lecturer referred to some of the most striking events, over the occurrence of which Niebuhr has thrown sceptical doubts. The most interesting part of this lecture related to the taking of the city by the Gauls, and history of Brennus and Camillus. It is one of Niebuhr's objections to the authenticity of early Roman history, as generally received, that all the records must have perished when the city was destroyed by fire by the Gauls. The futility of this objection Professor Filopanti showed by alleging that the capital, the portion of the city where the chief archives were deposited, was not burnt, and besides, copies of records might have been elsewhere than in the city, and even if all had been destroyed the memory of the chief facts must have survived. We might as well say that nothing authentic was known of London before the Great Fire of 1666. Niebuhr's objections are mere conjectures, which the theory of the traditions preserved by the secret sodality and the augurs, as in previous lectures explained, (*ante*, pp. 600, 624,) sufficiently met. As to the events themselves, there was nothing in them intrinsically improbable, nor unsupported by parallels in other histories, but, on the contrary, they had every appearance of being true as well as beautiful and striking narratives. The hearty applause with which Signor Filopanti was greeted at the close of the lecture showed that the audience admired his enthusiasm and ingenuity, however they may have been convinced by his arguments. We have already expressed our opinion that, without more positive proof of Niebuhr's assertions, the stories of the old Roman annals ought to be left in our educational books, even if they were only *fabulæ conveniæ*, for the noble lessons of patriotism and virtue which they contain.

The eastern side of the piece of Old London Wall, with its Roman masonry, at the back of Tower-hill, will in a few days be hidden from view to the present generation. The works now erecting on that side will entirely shroud it from the sight of the antiquary, who will regret also to hear that a portion of the southern end has also already been destroyed down to the ground. The western face of the wall is, however, untouched, and likely to remain so, but this has evidently been restored in the middle ages, and wants the characteristic Roman masonry, which is, or rather lately was, very perceptible on the eastern side.

The reply of the Irish Secretary to a question on

the subject of national education this week in the House of Commons reveals a most unsatisfactory state of matters. It appears that a little manual, entitled 'The Evidences of Christianity,' and another work, 'Early Lessons in Christianity,' the former by the present enlightened and liberal Archbishop of Dublin, have been struck off the list of authorized class-books. The explanation offered by the Irish Secretary is, that "if any objection was made on the part of the parent of a single child, the book is relegated to the hours of separate religious instruction." This is truckling too far to the influence of the Romish priesthood. To exclude the authorized version of the Bible is bad enough, and has alienated from the government plan of education the support of the largest part of the clergy of the established church. We hope that Dr. Whately and his friends, who have hitherto given their aid to the Government, will not withdraw from the educational board, but by their representations seek to induce a better state of public feeling. The prospects of educational improvement in Ireland will be low indeed if "the parent of a single child" can, at the instigation of his priest, cause the removal of any book from the ordinary school lessons. This goes far to substitute intolerance and bigotry, for the toleration and liberality of the present system of national education.

The new Panorama of the City of Mexico, painted by the proprietor, Mr. Burford, assisted by Mr. H. C. Selous, opened this week for exhibition in Leicester-square, is one of the most interesting objects at present accessible to the public for instruction and entertainment. As a work of art, the merits of the painting will be acknowledged at first sight. The view is taken from the summit of the cathedral, nearly in the centre of the city, presenting a complete and comprehensive picture of the city, with the surrounding country, bounded by a noble amphitheatre of mountains, some of which are among the highest in America, and are capped with eternal snow. The illusion is aided by the sudden view of the panorama upon ascending to the platform. Of the general aspect of the city, its principal buildings, squares, and streets, the picture gives a clear and correct representation. By the introduction of the ecclesiastical processions, and other groups of figures, some idea is also conveyed of the character and habits of the population. But amidst the realities of the truthful and lifelike scenery of the modern capital of Mexico, the chief charm of the picture lies in its being suggestive of so many historic memorials and associations. After looking at the palace, and the town-hall, and the hundred churches and convents, and other modern edifices, our thoughts are away with Montezuma, and Cortes, and the old Mexico of Spanish story. Here we stand on the spot once occupied by the great Aztec temple, we see the sites of the old streets, some of them retaining the names they bore in the days of the conquest; we see the lake of Tezcuco, the causeway of Tacuba, the scene of the terrible retreat of the "Noche triste," and the other memorable localities of early Mexican history. The scenes of more recent events of the history of the country, including those of the last American war, are also exhibited. Whether for the intelligent perusal of modern books of travel, or of the stirring records of more ancient history, we recommend a visit to Mr. Burford's panorama. The descriptive book contains useful general information, while it serves as an index to the details of the picture. The remarks of an intelligent demonstrator render the visit more pleasant and profitable.

The French papers state that a copy or reproduction of Michael Angelo's *Leda*, painted for Francis I. of France, and placed by him in the Palace of Fontainebleau, but burnt in the reign of Louis XIII. on account of its immorality, has just been found—but they do not say where, nor by whom. They speak highly of its artistic excellence.

An Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists is



to open at Munich on the 15th August, and to continue for two months. Works destined for it must be sent in before the 10th August. Foreigners will be allowed to exhibit.

The production of M. Berlioz's *Benvenuto Cellini* on Saturday was a great event in the operatic world, but Hector was not in this instance triumphant. A more deliberate warfare against the powers of harmony from one end to the other we never heard, and even the pleasant tom-foolery of a Venetian carnival did not preserve the humour of the audience. The critics were kindly disposed. M. Berlioz received immense encouragement on entering the orchestra, and the opera proceeded for a time with much unmerited applause. The audience became gradually awakened, however, to the eccentricities of the composer. The whole characteristic of the music seemed to rest in an excess of distorted cadences. Madame Julienne, Tamberlik, and Tagliafico exerted themselves to the utmost, but there was no single air of melody to carry away. Mlle. Didier had, perhaps, the best solo, and obtained, from her arch manner of singing it, the only encore. A prelude to the second act contains some clever writing, but is deficient in judgment. It was much too long. A second overture in the middle of an opera, when we are looking for the rising of the curtain, seemed an innovation. We pity the composer, who is unquestionably an accomplished musician; and we may add, the manager, for the loss that he must have sustained in making the experiment. Madame Medori repeated her triumph on Monday in *Maria de Rohan*, and Mlle. Bosio was more charming than ever on Thursday in *I Puritani*. This delightful opera, with the further assistance of Mario, Ronconi, and Formes, is sung and acted to perfection.

The eighth and last of the Philharmonic Concerts took place on Monday evening. Dr. Spohr's Historical Symphony was the piece of most novelty to the majority of the audience, in which four great epochs of modern musical art are illustrated—the first, Bach and Handel; the second, Haydn and Mozart; the third, Beethoven; and the fourth, the lighter and more brilliant school of orchestral writing, as practised by Auber, Berlioz, and, in his own style, by Spohr. In the vocal music the duets by Madame Viardot and Madame Castellan were beautifully given. M. Hiller's masterly performance of pianoforte concerts of his own composition was justly admired. An extra concert, by command, is announced for Monday evening, which will probably be attended by some of the distinguished foreigners visiting Her Majesty.

The concert of the New Philharmonic Society on Wednesday was conducted by Dr. Spohr, who met with an enthusiastic reception. A concert overture of his own composition was the opening piece, of peculiar but not remarkable merit. The fine overture to *Jessonda*, admirably performed, maintained the popular reputation of Dr. Spohr as a composer of first rank. With the exception of an aria from *Jessonda*, 'Dass mich Gluck,' sung by Theodore Formes, none of the conductor's other works were in the programme. The performance of Beethoven's grand choral symphony formed the chief feature of the concert. It was given with masterly effect, the excellence of the New Philharmonic orchestra never being displayed to better advantage, and the difficult work of Beethoven, it seemed, was understood and duly appreciated by the crowded audience. Among the other performances of the evening, a flute solo, fantasia on the Carnival de Venice, by M. Reichert, and Mr. Barnett's pianoforte playing, elicited unusual applause.

The last matinee of the Musical Union on Tuesday, Mlle. Coulon's concert, Mr. Blagrove's fourth violin *soirée*, are among the musical events of the present week. On Thursday evening, at the benefit concert of M. Puzzi, in Drury Lane, Miss Louisa Pyne made her first appearance in Italian opera, the *Sonnambula* forming the first part of the evening's programme.

The only novelty at the theatres has been the production of an historic drama at the Adelphi, called *Genevieve, or the Reign of Terror*. It is, we need hardly say, a picture of French revolutionary life of the time of Robespierre, and admirably are the portraits drawn. The dresses are strikingly characteristic, and the scenery and tableaux are managed with great cleverness and tact. When we say that the piece is enacted by Madame Celeste and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Webster, Mr. Murray, Mr. Wigan, Mr. Parselle, Mr. Keeley, Mr. O. Smith, and Mr. Bedford, with a host of revolutionary supers, there can be little doubt as to its effective representation.

Madame Rachel has concluded her engagement with Mr. Mitchell, and commences a series of performances this evening at Brussels. The German company will appear at the St James's, agreeably with our announcement, on Monday.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC. — June 18th. — Lord Ashburton in the chair. Capt. I. J. Chapman, R.A., F.R.S., was elected into the Society. Dr. J. Bird lectured 'On the Empire of the Seleucidae, and its Influence on the Manners and Customs of the East.' He began by a brief statement of the historical relations of the Greek kingdom to the governments of Bactria, Parthia, and Indo-Scythia, which was more minutely detailed in parallel chronological tables of much interest. The geography of its provinces, the ethnographical distribution of their population, and the various systems of religious belief, were then briefly, but clearly sketched. The western countries of the Seleucid empire, consisting of Syria Proper, Babylonia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, and the Elymaean provinces of Elymais and Susiana, were occupied by the Aramaeans, a people of Syrian origin, who, if they had any form of alphabetical writing besides the cuneiform letters of Assyria, must have adopted the oldest characters of the Syriac, or those most akin to the Phœnician, such as are now found on coins and other archaeological records. The religious principles of belief, too, professed by these western subjects of the Seleucid empire were those held by the Chaldeans in contradistinction to the Magians, or worshippers of fire, from whom they are distinguished in the second chapter of Daniel. They pursued the study of astronomy, astrology, and soothsaying; and worshipped the sun, moon, and planets, which they considered the tabernacles of various intelligences, acting as mediators between God and his creatures. But as these were not always present, temples were soon consecrated to them, wherein they were represented by various kinds of idols, as mentioned by Masudi and Maimonides. From the Chaldeans this idolatrous system was propagated by the Greeks and western nations, and was the prevailing one among the western subjects of the Seleucid empire. In the eastern provinces of the same monarchy, from Media to the banks of the Indus, the languages spoken belonged to the Indo-Germanic family, and were cognate with Sanscrit. In this quarter the system of religious belief was that of the Magians, or fire-worshippers, which, like other forms of idolatry, had its origin in Babylonia, and was from thence propagated into Eastern Persia and India. It held the doctrine of dualism, or the two principles of good and evil, similar to the active and passive elements, or the *rajasa* and *tamasa* of the Hindus, which it symbolized by light and darkness. It repudiated the worship of images, and allowed the worship of fire alone as being the truest symbol of light, or the good god, as darkness was the representative of the principle of evil. The sect who followed this system were, for some time, discountenanced and disgraced in Persia, after the death of Cambyses, and the usurpation of Smerdis the Magian; but in the time of Darius Hystaspes, their religion having been reformed by Zoroaster, it took precedence of the antagonistic system of Sabeism, or Chaldean image-worship, on this monarch becoming a convert from the latter to the reformed Magian

faith. Temples for the sacred fire were erected in all the provinces of the Persian empire; and Ammianus Marcellinus (lib. xxiii.) tells us that Hystaspes, the father of Darius, having fixed his residence at Balkh, or Bactria, in order to support and promote this new faith, went in person to India to obtain a knowledge of the causes of the earth's motion, and that of the stars, with the rites of religious worship; from whence, returning acquainted with these sciences, he taught them to the Magians. Whether the story related by the Roman authors be true or false we cannot now learn; but the existing text of the Vedas in Sanskrit informs us that, cotemporary with the fire-worship of Eastern Persia, an analogous religious system was prevalent in India. This is represented in the hymns of the Vedas, and only differs from the worship of the ancient Persians in not adoring the sun and planetary bodies as paramount divinities; while *agni*, or fire, and the personified elements, are chief objects of worship. The recognition of the sun and planets, as paramount divinities, belonged rather to the Sabeian than the Magian system; and their exclusion as such from the religious rites of the Vedas is what might be expected in a well-recognised system of fire-worship. Having thus considered the political relation of the Seleucid monarchy to its Asiatic dependencies eastward of the Euphrates, and shown how great numbers of Hellenized Jews and Greeks, with privileges of free men, were settled in these countries, he traced the letters of the Kapur-di-Giri inscription, and of the Arrianian writing on the coins of the Greek kings of Bactria to their Aramaean or Syrian source, pointing them out as cognate with the letters of the Palmyrene, Hajaabad, and Nakshie Rostam inscriptions. He ascribed their introduction into the Arrianian provinces of Eastern Persia to Jewish colonists settled there under the Seleucidae. He placed the date of the Kapur-di-Giri inscription in the Syro-Zend character, B.C. 246. Duplicate copies of these royal edicts are found at Gîrnar and Dhauri, in India, written in the Cave, or old Deranjari character of Sanskrit. These enactments of Asoka, the grandson of Chandragupta, or Sandracottus of the Greeks, were issued at a time when only slight differences of creed existed between Baudhdhas and Brahmins, when the former were beginning to assail the pretensions of the latter to exclusive predominance and hereditary precedence, though still anxious to keep peace between their own creed and its predecessor, the religion of the Vedas. Other results arising out of the Seleucid connexion with the East were shown:—1. the union and analogy of the Baudhdha cosmogony, astronomy, and astrology, traceable to Greek and Chaldean sources; 2. the Baudhdha *kappas* and regenerations of the world, similar to the Sabeian doctrines of the ruling power and regency, the twelve signs of the zodiac, during which twenty-four Baudhdhas had appeared, were derived from the astronomical theories of the ancients relative to the recession of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and could not be earlier than Hipparchus, B.C. 161; 3. that the Baudhdha legends regarding the origin of mankind has been borrowed from confused notions of Mosiac history; 4. that the bilingual inscriptions on the coins of Bactria and Eastern Persia contain occasionally an admixture of Syriac words, and that the ancient elementary worship of Persia, which had grouped around the sun many deified beings, had become associated with the claims of mortals to divine honours, as among the Parthians and the Greeks. These conclusions were drawn from the facts developed from translations of the inscriptions on the caves of Western India, and from the orthodox scripture writings of the Baudhdhas and Jains, the substance of which is given in the lecturer's 'Historical Researches on the Indian Caves,' published in Bombay in 1847.

GEOGRAPHICAL. — June 13th. — Sir Roderick Murchison, F.R.S., in the chair. In addition to numerous other donations to the library, received since the previous meeting, was the annual present of the

charts published during the year by the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty, and presented by H.M. Government to the Society through Admiral Beaufort. Mr. J. M. Ziegler, of Winterthur, Lieutenant J. Bellot, of the French Navy, Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., Sir William Copley, Bart., Sir Francis Doyle, Bart., George Tomlins, Esq., M.P., George Moffatt, Esq., M.P., Colonel G. Napier, Professor E. Solly, Captain B. Williams, Drs. Wagstaff and Price; and Stewart Donaldson, John G. Cole, Edward W. Whinfield, Charles Seven, and John William Cunningham, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. The communications were: 1. 'Island of Chusan,' by Sir John F. Davis, Bart., with map. 2. 'Peninsula of Samaná in St. Domingo,' by Sir Robert Schomburgk, with map; communicated by the Foreign-office. 3. 'Rio Negro, and the Head Waters of the Amazon,' by Alfred R. Wallace, Esq., with map. 4. 'Rio Maule in Chili,' by Captain Walter Hall, with map. 5. 'Remarks on the Levels taken in Jerusalem with the Aneroid,' by Captain W. Allen, with illustrations. 6. 'Excursion from the Atrato to the Bay of Cupica,' by Commander Friend, R.N., communicated by Captain Barnett, R.N. 7. 'Contributions to the Arctic Geography of the Norsemen,' by Professor Ch. Rafn, of Copenhagen, &c. 'Chusan,' by Sir John Davis. This island, important from its geographical position, being in thirty degrees of north latitude, appears to deserve more attention than has hitherto been bestowed on it. The circumference, fifty-one miles, possesses in most parts a rich and fertile soil, with an industrious, half-Chinese, and half-Japanese, population of 200,000 souls, within eighty miles of the embouchure of the great Yangtse Kiang, or Yellow River, not more than forty from Chapoo (or the main land), from whence the Imperial trade to Japan is carried on. The importance of its position in a commercial point of view cannot be over-estimated. The harbour is on the south side of the Tanghai island, and adjoining the capital. It is good and safe when once in it, but from the very strong tides and numerous sunken rocks, it requires care in approaching and entering; indeed, the tides are so exceedingly strong—at times, nine knots per hour, the rise and fall, in places, so irregular and unknown—that too much care can hardly be given to the navigation of this part of the coast of China. The climate—of which an accurate table was kept during our occupation of the island—appears temperate and wholesome, and the unfortunate mortality amongst our troops seems to have arisen from bad lodging and bad food, combined with the immoderate use of the pernicious Chinese spirit "samshoo." The average temperature is very low, considering the latitude of the island. North-west winds prevail throughout the year, and it is only during the months of July and August that the climate is at all oppressive to Europeans. The wet and dry seasons here and at Hong Kong are reversed, though only a difference of eight degrees of latitude intervenes; at Chusan winter being the rainy season. Rice is the staple product of the island, which is cultivated with all the care and patient industry for which the Chinese are so remarkable. The cotton plant also is largely cultivated near the sea; it is of a very fine fibre, and superior to what is imported from India. The tea plant grows wild, but is much neglected. The apple, pear, peach plum, and apricot trees grow in the island, as does the valuable camphor tree, but all are neglected for rice, which is encouraged by a beautiful and perfect system of canal irrigation; and stone dykes, sometimes threefold, indeed fourfold in number, are erected to keep out the inroads of the sea. The capital, Tanghai, had, during the time of our occupation, a population of 30,000 souls. It is on the south side of the island, about half a mile from the sea-beach, and defended by a wall about three miles in circumference, situated in a fertile valley, which is everywhere intersected by canals, as is the town also. The adjoining sea abounds with fish, and in the neighbourhood of the island the delicious mandarin fish is caught, and sent in great numbers, in boats, packed in ice, to the mainland. This fishery alone employs upwards of 1000 boats.

Fowls and ducks are raised in great quantities, and hatched by artificial means; forty ducklings being sold for one dollar. The food of all classes is rice, as they have a Buddhist aversion to beef, milk, or butter. Rice, and fish of all kinds, with barley, sweet potatoes, and millet for the poorer classes, constitute their daily meals. The character of the population is that of China in general—"hard-working and patient, but lying, thievish, and faithless." They are patterns, however, of contentment and cheerfulness under difficulties. Female infanticide prevails on the island as elsewhere in China, and few are rich enough to have more than one wife. Their religion is the grossest idolatry, and their priests exercise no influence over the minds of the people, being generally treated with contempt; they chiefly subsist on alms. There are abundance of small temples or joss-houses all over the country. Education does not appear so much attended to as elsewhere in China, although two colleges were erected when we took possession of the island. The mass of the population, from their extreme poverty, are neither able to read nor write.

The President directed attention to the expedition proposed by Mr. Ernest Hang to ascend the Victoria River in North Australia, thence to penetrate to the east towards the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the country behind the present so rapidly increasing colonies of Eastern Australia. Two of the Aborigines who had lately arrived in this country were present, under the care of Dr. Hodgkin and Mr. Cull, and Mr. Brierley's beautiful sketches of the country about the Cape York Peninsula were greatly admired. Mention was next made of the departure of Mr. Albert Robinson, who, in his yacht, was about to proceed to Greenland to investigate the mineral resources of that country. A unanimous vote of thanks having then been passed to the President and Directors of the Royal Institution for the loan of the Theatre during the Session, the meeting was adjourned until November next.

**CHEMICAL.**—June 6th.—Professor Graham, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Medlock read an account of analysis of waters from wells in and about London, which gave rise to a brisk conversation, partly chemical partly geological. The most interesting fact elicited was, that the water which rises from the upper portion of the chalk is similar in composition to that from the superincumbent beds of the tertiary strata, differing wholly from the proper chalk water. Mr. Ferguson then spoke of the great increase of weight which takes place in casks of brown sugar or molasses by absorption of water from the atmosphere, amounting in one case to 56 cwt. in a whole cargo. Dr. How, of Glasgow, then communicated the results of an investigation designed to show that morphia and codein, when acted upon by iodide of ethyl or methyl, yield substances analogous to the ethylamine, and similar compound ammonias, which have recently attracted so much the attention of chemists. The methyl compound derived from morphia is isomeric with the vegeto-alkali codeina, but different in properties.

June 20th.—Colonel Philip Yorke, President, in the chair. A. Tomlin, Esq., of Valparaiso, was elected a Fellow of the Society. Mr. Chabot read a paper detailing at considerable length the history and practice of 'conditioning' silk. He stated that disputes used frequently to arise between the weaver and merchant, owing to the variations caused in the weight of silk by the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere, and other fortuitous circumstances—variations which often amounted to as much as three per cent. Public 'conditioning houses,' as they are termed, were therefore established at Lyons, and elsewhere on the continent, which serve as a place of appeal as to the exact amount of silk any sample contains, and which are constantly resorted to by dealers in the article. A similar house has recently been established in London. The process adopted is as follows:—From each bale twenty-four or more bunks are

taken, these are again divided into three lots, and weighed very precisely. Each lot is then suspended at the end of a very delicate balance in a copper cylinder heated to 20° or 30° above the boiling point of water. After three hours, or thereabouts, when the silk no longer changes in weight, it is weighed; and to this eleven per cent. is added, which is esteemed the standard proportion of water that absolutely dry silk ought to absorb. This increased weight is that at which the article is reckoned in the invoice. Mr. Chabot proceeded with a description of raw silk, showing how the natural oils and gummy matters are got rid of by boiling it with soap and water, except where the material is intended for the manufacture of crape, in which case the gum is allowed to remain in, or is even increased in quantity, so as to impart to the fabric the desired crispness. A number of details were then given, showing the differences of the hygrometric character of raw and thrown silk, and the paper concluded with a few remarks on the desiccation and humectation of wool. During the discussion that ensued, Mr. Thomas Taylor stated that the silk throwsters employ gummy matters, such as rice-paste, adding them to the natural silk; and as it is required of the dyer to return at least as great a weight of silk as he received, he makes up the amount of what is washed out of the material, by employing various matters, such as sugar, to the extent perhaps of 18 per cent., in addition to the actual colouring matter. Dr. A. P. Price proposed a new method of chlorimetry, in which arsenious acid and hypermanganate of potash are the substances employed. Dr. Odling postponed his communication on 'Chemical Notation,' and Dr. Hoffman brought the proceedings of the session to a close by a verbal description of a new combustion furnace, by which the ultimate analysis of organic substances is effected by means of ordinary coals. He stated that it had been used in his own laboratory for the last twelvemonth, and was particularly advantageous in the combustion of salts, as the inorganic constituents, being left behind in the small porcelain boat employed, could be estimated at the same time. The various advantages and deficiencies of the furnace were discussed by the chemists present, several of whom had had an opportunity of trying it.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—Royal Institution, 2 p.m.—General Monthly Meeting.  
—Entomological, 8 p.m.  
Wednesday.—Ethnological Society.—Extra Meeting.—The Aztec (Mexican) Lilliputians will be introduced to the Society, and described by the Hon. Secretary.  
Thursday.—Zoological (General business) 3 p.m.  
Saturday.—Botanical, 4 p.m.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Athens, June 3rd.

THE island of Paros, which has a population of about 7000 souls, is less pleasing than that of Tinos or Naxos, particularly owing to the almost total absence of trees. The Venetians are said to have destroyed them, and as it is a general failing of the inhabitants of these islands to desire speedy fruits of their labour, nobody has hitherto taken sufficient interest to make new plantations. Only here and there a few straggling fig, olive, or palma trees are observed. The gardens alone form an exception, and are approximate to the town. The views from them are both extensive and beautiful, sometimes embracing the sea all around, studded with numerous vessels, and beyond them appear other islands.

In all parts where practicable, as in the other islands, Paros is cultivated, but there are spots where a better system would make it still more productive, nor is it to be doubted that agriculture in these islands, nay, in all Greece, is susceptible of vast improvement. Inasmuch as the ground is turned, it is carried out by the patriarchal plough, consisting of a long pole with an iron point, which



of course works but a very few inches deep. A step towards improvement has, however, already begun. By order of the king, there are ploughs from France in the botanical gardens at Athens, on hand, and obtainable for anybody at prime cost with expenses. Their utility is acknowledged, and several have been disposed of already; sufficient advantage has not been taken of manure, unfortunately. Threshing is also a mosaic operation: on a circular space, paved with flat stones from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter, a team of three, four, and sometimes six oxen, are led round to tread the corn ears. They do not, however, obey the precept of the Israelite legislator to muzzle the animals. Indeed the keeping of cattle, and particularly of mules and donkeys, is unexpensive in this part of the world; they are compelled to search for their food in the mowed fields, and among the bushes growing between the rocks. The smallness of landed possessions is a great impediment to agricultural improvement—it prevents all undertakings on a large scale; besides, the proprietors trouble themselves very little about their lands, which they leave to the labouring peasants, to whom it is given up for one-third of the produce as a remuneration, and this mostly for one year only; in consequence, those farmers, who are rude men, contenting themselves by treading in the track of their forefathers, have little interest in a proper treatment of the soil. Another bar to improvement is the unconditional levy of tithes on all lands by government.

Three branches of agricultural industry, limited at present nearly to home use, might with better management afford a considerable exportation trade. As already noticed, numberless vineyards appear in all directions. These are of two descriptions. The first is generally in gardens. The vines are led up ten or twelve feet to a horizontal trellis work, and form delightful bowers or galleries, where you may sit down or walk under a covered way hung with numberless bunches of grapes of extraordinary size. This quality is destined for the table. The other grows in the fields; there the vine is entirely left to itself, save some pruning in the winter season. It is not secured to poles, because it would be thereby too much exposed to the northerly winds. From this sort wine is made, in which process far too little care is bestowed; not only is juice pressed out by men's feet, (which, unfortunately, is the case in many other parts,) but the proper selection is neglected.

Ripe and unripe grapes are thrown into the same tank with such as may happen to be partially or entirely rotten, and the juices thus mixed, to the natural detriment of the quality. Then the different qualities of wines are not sufficiently distinguished by peculiar names; besides sweet and dry, they speak of Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorin wines, &c., but of each of these there is a number of subordinate descriptions according to the soil where the grapes are grown or the treatment by the vintner, and you are frequently disappointed by various qualities bearing the same name differing in flavour. The most known are the Malvoisi wine of Tinos, and the Bacchus wine of Naxos. The former resembles Malaga, being sweet; the other is dry, and almost colourless as water, resembling champagne. Two great defects characterize the Greek wines, and I leave it for the learned in this branch to decide whether they are capable of being surmounted. First, the wines will not keep long, particularly on protracted voyages—at least, there is no reliance on them; the wines have been shipped to the United States, and have arrived in good condition. The second defect is their fiery nature, being laden with alcohol. The principal exportation is to the Black Sea, of the Santorin wine, chiefly for Russia. It is said that cultivation and treatment are the best in that island.

The same remarks are applicable to the treatment of the olives. I have visited what is termed an olive mill, but the entire ceiling and all the corners were covered with cobwebs, and the press and mill with last year's refuse. In vain it is pretended that fermentation expels all sorts of dirt from the wine, and that oil does not absorb anything

foreign to its nature. I cannot believe that such careless treatment should have no influence on the quality of either.

It is perhaps to be deplored most of all that no more care is bestowed upon the production of silk. There is no article of trade probably less liable than this to glutted markets, and the productive capabilities are in the kingdom of Greece, so to say, unlimited. Let the Italian mode of spinning be generally adopted, as it is already introduced into three manufactories and by many individuals, and they may be assured of deriving great advantages.

#### VARIETIES.

*The Grimaldi Shakespeare.*—Some three years ago, on one of my ordinary visits to Sadler's Wells, I observed that Mr. Phelps had added to the beauty of the neighbourhood by adorning the bosom of the New River with several swans, said to be hatched at Stratford-upon-Avon. Seeing them to be of celestial breed, and descended from the original Swan of Avon, I stood for awhile upon the river's brink, and fed them with bits of ambrosia. Pausing on my return at a book-stall in merry Islington, my eye fell upon a grim old folio. Phœbus! how my heart leaped! It was a first edition, the players' edition, of Shakespeare. I asked the price. "Two-and-sixpence," replied the bookseller, "as it's a biggish book." It was plain he couldn't read, and knew not its value. That, however, was not my business, so I threw down the money, jumped into a cab, and hastened home. On lighting my midnight lamp, I discovered that the book had been the property of the late Joseph Grimaldi, for many years resident in Spafelds, where he died. There, in the original handwriting of the great clown, was the inscription, "Joseph Grimaldi, His Book; Here we are!" There seemed to be a grin in every letter; but I may some day give a *fac-simile*. Turning over the leaves, what sunbeams seemed to shine from them; Grimaldi, with true sympathetic genius, had corrected the typographical blunders left and made by the players. Here in the writing of old Joe were ten thousand emendations that had puzzled all previous commentators. One or two examples, however, must suffice. *Mercutio*, in his *Queen Mab* speech, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, says:—

"Drawn by a team of little atomies."

The 'Grimaldi' folio, 1632, corrects thus:—

"Drawn by a team of little atomies."

And when we know how atomies can and will draw, the correction flashes on us with the light of truth. Again, *Lady Macbeth* says to the wavering thane:—

"But screw your courage to the sticking place,"

which is evidently both obscure and vulgar. The 'Grimaldi' folio says:—

"But screw your courage to the ticking place,"

meaning by this that *Macbeth*, in the contemplated deed, is about to pledge his "immortal jewel." This is evidently an ignorant addition of the printer. How clear is the epithet ticking-place in this sense.

Again, in *Macbeth* one of the witches says:—

"The rump-fed ronyon cries;"

but who can doubt the integrity of Grimaldi's pen?—

"The rump and onion fries."

I could add many more such instances, but, as I said before, these must for the present suffice. If my publisher thinks it will pay, as I have little doubt he will, I intend shortly to print the whole ten thousand emendations, leaving the public to discriminate for themselves between the good, the bad, and the indifferent. C. P. J.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to several correspondents complaining of the folding of the paper, we must beg of them to refer to their newsmen.

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500	1 year	—	11 5 0	511 5 0

\* **EXAMPLE.**—At the commencement of the year 1841 a person aged 30, took out a policy for £1000, the annual payment for which is £21 1s. 8d.; in 1847 he had paid in premiums £168 11s. 8d.; but the profits being 24 per cent. per annum on the sum insured (which is £22 10s. per annum for each £1000) he had £157 10s. added to the policy, almost as much as the premiums paid. The premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years when the insurance is for life. Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director.

# HOUSEHOLDER'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company offers safe and profitable investment for large or small sums of money. The Funds are lent on the security of Freehold and Leasehold Property, in connection with a Life Assurance, thus superseding Building Societies by providing for the easing of the payments in the event of the death of the Borrower.  
 13 and 15, Adam Street, Adelphi. E. HODSON, Sec.

# NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, &c 48, Gracechurch Street, London.

**Chairman**—SAMUEL HATFIELD LUCAS, Esq.  
**Deputy Chairman**—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.  
**John Bradbury, Esq.**  
**Thomas Castle, Esq.**  
**William Miller Christy, Esq.**  
**Edward Crowley, Esq.**  
**John Feltham, Esq.**  
**Charles Gilpin, Esq.**  
**Robert M. Holborn, Esq.**  
**Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.**  
**Robert Sheppard, Esq.**  
**William Tyler, Esq.**  
**Charles Whetham, Esq.**

**PHYSICIANS.**  
 J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.  
**BANKERS.**  
 Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and the Bank of England.

**SOLICITOR**—Septimus Davidson, Esq.  
**CONSULTING ACTUARY**—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

THE THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS MADE UP TO THE 20th NOVEMBER LAST.

Those members who have not yet been informed the result of the profits assigned to their respective Policies will receive circulars to that effect as soon as possible.

The following are a few of the instances of Bonuses added, and of Reductions in the Premiums, which show, in the former case, additions varying from 50 to 75 per cent. on the premiums paid during the last five years; and as respects the reductions it may be seen they vary from 6 per cent. to 89 per cent. on the original Premiums paid, according to the age of the member, and the time the Policy has been in force.

The Policy has been in force.

BONUSES.										
Years in existence in Nov. 1852.	Age at commencement.	Sum Assured.	Amount of Premiums paid in the 5 Years ending 20 Nov., 1852.		Amount of Bonus for the 5 Years ending 20 Nov., 1852.		Total Amount of Premiums paid.	Total Amount of Bonuses declared.		
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	s. d.
17	23	2000	220	0 0	163	0 0	748	0 0	469	0 0
	32	500	121	17 6	81	18 0	414	7 0	212	6 0
12	24	500	53	5 2	38	9 0	129	10 0	82	19 0
	43	3600	1123	15 0	643	8 0	2697	0 0	1273	9 0
7	21	1000	100	12 6	71	0 0	140	17 6	98	10 0
	59	100	31	12 11	15	5 0	44	6 1	29	16 0
4	23	1000					84	6 2	57	13 0
	56	100					22	11 0	10	5 0
1	18	1000					18	13 10	14	0 0
	67	500					29	5 5	14	2 0

# REDUCTIONS.

Years in existence in Nov. 1852.	Age at commencement.	Sum Assured.	REDUCTION IN ANNUAL PREMIUM.												Annual Premium now payable.	The Reduction in the Annual Premium for the 20th Nov., 1857, being
			Original Annual Prem.			From 1842 to 1847.			From 1847 to 1852.			From 1852 to 1857.				
			£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.		
17	63	2000	149	16	864	15	0	3	13	8	0	15	16	8	per cent.	
	50	500	22	13	4	9	9	9	10	13	9	8	19	7	60	
	32	300	7	17	9	2	19	2	19	2	3	16	7	4	12	
13	48	500	30	9	8	7	3	11	19	10	17	3	11	13	40	
	32	2000	32	18	4	7	15	0	18	4	22	1	8	30	16	
	50	500	21	12	11	8	5	10	14	8	9	17	4	2	46	
9	28	500	11	18	4	2	14	10	4	6	6	7	11	10	30	
	67	500	45	3	9	18	6	52	17	4	40	—	—	46		
	30	1500	37	12	6	12	5	825	6	10	32	—	—	62		
6	60	500	32	19	2	2	12	430	6	10	8	—	—	32		
	26	500	11	6	8	0	13	710	13	1	6	—	—	32		

The new Prospectuses, together with the last Report of the Directors, are now ready, and may be had on application at the Office.

June 1, 1853. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

NO ERROR WILL VIOLATE A POLICY.

# PELICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established in 1797.

Offices,—70, Lombard Street, City; and 57, Charing Cross, Westminster.

**Directors.**  
 Robert Gurney Barclay, Esq.  
 William Cotton, Esq., F.R.S.  
 William Davis, Esq.  
 Richard Fuller, Esq.  
 Jas. A. Gordon, M.D., F.R.S.  
 Henry Grace, Esq.  
 Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq.  
 Thomas Hodgson, Esq.  
 Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.  
 J. Petty Muspratt, Esq.  
 C. Hampden Turner, Esq., F.R.S.  
 Matthew Whiting, Esq.  
**Auditors**—Emanuel Goodhart, Esq., John Davis, Esq., John Haggard, D.C.L.

**BONUS.**—At the division of profits declared up to 3rd July, 1847, the bonus added to the policies effected in the seven preceding years on the "return system" averaged 33 per Cent. on the premiums paid. Four-fifths or 80 per Cent. of the profits are divided amongst the policy-holders.

**LOANS** in connexion with Life Assurance on approved security. **ANNUAL PREMIUM** required for the Assurance of £100, for the whole term of life:—

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	£ s. d. 1 11 0	1 15 0	40	£ s. d. 2 18 10	3 6 5
20	1 13 10	1 19 3	44	4 0 9	4 10 7
30	2 4 0	2 10 4	60	6 1 0	6 7 4

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

# BANK OF DEPOSIT.—INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL AND SAVINGS.

**PARTIES** desirous of investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained, combined with perfect security.

Prospectuses and full information may be had at the Office, or sent, post free, on application.  
 PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.  
 7, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, London.

# WATERLOO LIFE, EDUCATION, CASUALTY, and SELF-RELIEF ASSURANCE COMPANY.

**Chairman.**  
 Rev. Edward Johnston, the Vicarage, Hampton.  
**Deputy Chairmen.**  
 Joseph Bishop, Esq., 5, Crescent, Minorities, and 25, Bedford Square  
 Capital £400,000, subscribed for by upwards of 700 shareholders, whose names are published.

Assurances effected against casualties.  
 Annuities and endowments granted.  
 No extra charge for residence in Australia.  
 Loans granted, in connexion with life assurance, on persons security.

Prospectuses and every information on application to Offices, 355, Strand. G. T. WILLIAMS, Jun., Manager.

# LOANS IN CONNEXION WITH LIFE ASSURANCE.

Individuals possessing real or personal property—officers in the army or navy—clergymen—professional men—merchants—traders—and persons of respectability, may, by assuring with the TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, obtain advances for periods varying from one month to any other period, upon the following securities:—

Upon Freehold or Leasehold Property in England, upon Reversions, Annuities, Sign-manual Pensions, or any other description of assignable property, or income in connexion with Life Assurance.

Upon Personal Security, by the borrower procuring responsible securities to join him in a bond or other security for repayment, and on condition of the life of the borrower, or at least one of his sureties, being assured for a proportionate amount.

# TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Capital, £250,000, fully subscribed for by a registered, and most responsible proprietary, consisting of several hundreds of Shareholders. Incorporated by Act of Parliament—Chief Offices, 40, Pall Mall, London.

The business of this Association embraces the granting of:—

1. Life Assurances on healthy, declined, doubtful, or diseased lives.
2. Guarantees for Fidelity of Trust combined with Life Assurance.
3. Immediate and Deferred Annuities.
4. Loans in connexion with Life Assurance on personal and other securities.

The whole of these four important branches of business are transacted by this Association on the most favourable terms.

# GUARANTEE FOR FIDELITY OF TRUST, COMBINED WITH LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Directors of the TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION grant Assurances at moderate rates of premium, not only on the lives of persons who have been rejected by other offices, but also on those who may be suffering from Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Disease of the Heart, Anæmia, Epilepsy, Disease of the Liver, Dropsy, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. &c.

# AGENCY.

The Directors of the TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION continue to receive applications from respectable parties (accompanied with references) resident in the various towns in England and Scotland, for the Agency of this Institution. The commission allowed is highly remunerative, while the important and numerous branches of business undertaken, afford greater facilities than at most other offices for the exertions of active and influential agents.

The business of this Association embraces the granting of:—

1. Life Assurances on healthy, declined, doubtful, or diseased lives.
2. Guarantees for Fidelity of Trust combined with Life Assurance.
3. Immediate and Deferred Annuities.
4. Loans in connexion with Life Assurance on personal and other securities.

Applications for detailed prospectuses, forms of proposal, agencies, and all other information, are requested to be made to

THOMAS H. BAXLIS, Manager and Secretary.  
 Chief Offices—40, Pall Mall, London.  
 N.B. Agents wanted throughout England and Scotland.

# SOUND AND WHITE TEETH are not only indispensable requisite to a pleasing exterior in both sexes, but they are peculiarly appreciated through life as a blessing highly conducive to the purposes of health and longevity.

The great esteem in which the public have long held ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, precludes the necessity here of entering into a minute detail of its merits, and the singular advantages it so eminently possesses over the usual powders sold for the teeth. It is sufficient to observe that ROWLANDS' ODONTO not only has the property of rendering the above beautiful organs of the mouth dazzlingly white, but it strengthens their organic structure, and fulfils the pleasing task of rendering the breath sweet and pure. It should never (in particular) be forgotten that, when used early in life, it prevents all aches in the Teeth and Gums—erases spots and discolorations—eradicates surfs—and, in a word, soon realises the chief attribute of Health and Beauty—A FINE SET OF PEARLY TEETH! Price 2s. 6d. per box.

**CAUTION.**—The words "Rowlands' Odonto" are on the label, and "A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton Garden," engraved on the Government stamp affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

# HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR INVIGORATING THE WEAK AND STRENGTHENING THE DEBILITATED.

These wonderful and efficacious Pills are the only medicine adapted to invigorate the weakened constitutions, persons of low and nervous habits, or those who are suffering from bad digestive organs, or others whose health has become deranged by bilious affections, disordered stomachs, or liver complaints. These affected with coughs, colds, asthma, or shortness of breath, should have recourse to these invaluable Pills, as their mighty powers will be found a certain and efficacious remedy for all these complaints, imparting at the same time new life, vigour, and buoyancy of spirits to the afflicted, and may be taken with perfect safety at any period of life.—Sold by all Druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

# REPORT

BY THE BOARD OF THE

## LONDON INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY,

TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS.

Held at the LONDON TAVERN, on SATURDAY, 11th June, 1853.

In presenting their Annual Report to your consideration, the Board are enabled again to submit a statement showing a highly satisfactory progress in the business of the Company.

The Balance Sheet and also a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1852, and a statement and valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Company, as at 31st December last, audited and certified, are presented to the Meeting; from which it appears that after providing for the payment of every Policy and every outstanding debt, including preliminary expenses attending the formation of the Company, the establishment of agencies, and every other expenditure, there was, at that period, a balance of **£39,398 0s. 1d.** in favour of the Company.

The difference between the value of current premiums and future claims, is of course not yet realized; but a low rate of interest, only 3 per cent., having been assumed as the basis of the calculation, and as the rate of mortality adopted has been found to be higher than the Company has experienced, and no part of the profit to arise from discontinued and surrendered Policies has been included in the valuation, the estimate must be regarded as sufficiently low.

The first declaration of profits (which belong exclusively to the assured) is by your Deed of Constitution appointed to be made at the Annual General Meeting of 1854, and will be applicable to those who shall have paid five annual premiums; thereafter the profits will be apportioned annually,—the Board expect that the first reduction of premiums to be declared at your next Annual Meeting, will exceed 25 per cent.

In the year embraced in the accounts now presented, 570 proposals have been received, for the assurance of £177,628 2s., of which 430 have been accepted and completed, being rather more than that of the preceding year, assuring £115,301 12s. 6d., and yielding in annual premiums, the sum of **£2,263 12s. 5d.**

The number of Policies issued since the establishment of the Company up to the first instant, has been 1831, and the total sum assured £331,115 1s. 6d. After deducting the Policies that have become claims, those that have expired, and those discontinued, there remain 1347 Policies, yielding an annual income of **£15,262 14s. 2d.**

The claims of last year amounted only to £2550, making the total amount of the claims, from the commencement of the Company, £6491 14s., being much smaller in amount, and fewer in number, than the calculated expectancy, tending to show that due caution has been used in the selection of lives. The premiums received upon expired and lapsed policies, which no longer continue obligations on the Company, have amounted to £3260 16s. 4d.

In appreciating the satisfactory progress of the Company, and its present condition, two important facts will be kept in mind:—in the first place, that there is no Proprietary body whose funds might have been applied in loan transactions, and by that means have increased the business of the Company,—but whose annual dividends must be paid, to some extent, out of the premiums of the assured, thereby diminishing their profits; and, in the second place, that the Board have declined, sometimes at the hazard of displeasing active agents, to enter into any annuity transactions, which, although they would have added to the available funds, and might have been used to increase the Assurance business, would have more than proportionately increased the liabilities of the Company,—and the recent reduction in the rate of interest has shown that the resolution to decline that kind of business, has been salutary and advantageous.

Since your last Meeting, great exertions have been made by interested parties, to depreciate the value of the principle of Indisputability, as applied to the practice of Life Assurance. The steady and successful progress of this Company, who introduced that valuable principle, without which no Life Policy can be a real assurance or a complete security, and a general demand on the part of the public for its adoption, have stimulated the exertions of those who refuse to grant Indisputable Policies; and the fact of this Company having refused to recognise a demand made upon them, which was in fact already satisfied, has been seized upon as an argument against the principle of Indisputability, although the circumstances do not warrant any such conclusion. A father having a pecuniary interest in his son's attaining a certain age, applied for an ordinary Assurance on his life, payable whenever he should happen to die, which was declined by the Company as being a speculative or gambling Assurance. The father, thereupon, made a statement as to the amount and endurance of his interest in his son's life, and a special Assurance was granted for two years, for which a corresponding small premium was paid. The son attained the age to which the contingency applied, and the father received the full amount of the sum assured against. The Policy having been applied for and granted merely for a definite and special purpose, and paid for as such, necessarily terminated with the risk. In the present state of the question, the Board are precluded from entering more fully into the circumstances of the case; but it is manifest that the demand is alike untenable and unjust, and that the doctrine of Indisputability is not in the slightest degree affected by it.

The Directors and Members cannot but feel highly gratified at seeing the position the Company has attained; and the Members are again reminded, that the profits which belong exclusively to themselves, may be much increased by their own individual exertions.

London, 72, Lombard Street, 11th June, 1853.

By order of the Board,

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Assets.			Liabilities.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Present value of the premiums payable for policies current at the 31st December, 1852.	209,232	0 2	Present value of the sums under assurance at the 31st December, 1852	179,209	17 8
Value of Furniture	150	0 0	From Guarantee Fund	1000	0 0
Lease of Premises	530	0 0	Directors and Manager charged in expenditure	1401	0 10
Loans to Policy Holders at 5 per cent. Interest	28761	8 6	Advertising	239	0 0
Balance in hands of Agents	2867	0 3	Printing and Stationery	400	0 0
Balance in hands of Bankers	1037	7 3	Commissions not drawn	52	9 10
Balance in hands of Secretary	8	18 9	Interest on advances	23	0 0
Exchequer Bills	1047	2 6			
Stamps on hand			Balance in favour of the Company	497	9 10
	11,551	17 3		39,398	0 1
	22	11 0			
	£221,506	8 5		£221,506	8 5

## THE LONDON INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY.

UPON THE PRINCIPLE OF MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, THE WHOLE PROFITS BEING DIVISIBLE AMONGST THE ASSURED.

No. 72, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

RICHARD MALINS, Esq., Q.C., M.P.  
JAMES FULLER MADDOX, Esq.

Trustees.  
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.

JOHN CAMPBELL RENTON, Esq.  
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Esq., Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.  
JOHN ATKINS, Esq., White Hart Court, Lombard Street.  
H. A. BEVAN, Esq., John Street, America Square.  
JOHN DANGERFIELD, Esq., Craven Street, Charing Cross.  
ROBERT HENRY FORMAN, Esq., Ordnance, Pall Mall.

Directors.

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., Alfred Place, Thurlow Square.  
JOHN MATTHEWS, Esq., Arthur Street West, City.  
CHARLES C. PARNELL, Esq., Norfolk Street, Park Lane.  
W. WILLIAMS, Esq., Rood Lane, Fenchurch Street.

Auditors.

RALPH W. BISHOP, Esq., Throgmorton Street.  
HENRY BURNETT, Esq., Gracechurch Street.

HENRY ADRON, Esq., Coleman Street, City.  
CHARLES McCULLOCH, Esq., Chester Square.

Medical Adviser.

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Esq., F.R.S., Wimpole Street.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ATKINS and ANDREW, White Hart Court, Lombard Street.

Bankers.

The LONDON and COUNTY BANK.

Secretary.

DAVID ALISON, Esq., Alfred Place, Bedford Square.

PADDINGTON LOCAL BOARD, 24, CONNAUGHT TERRACE, EDGWARE ROAD.

The Rev. JAMES SHERGOLD BOONE, A.M., Stanhope Street, Hyde Park.  
Captain CUREX, Bedford Square, and St. Albans.  
ROGER GARDEN, Esq., Maida Hill West, and Bedford Row.  
CHARLES PENNERTON, Esq., Eastbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, and Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

THOMAS JERVIS AMOS, Esq., York Street, Portman Square.  
GEORGE Y. ROBSON, Esq., Eastbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, and New Square, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.  
W. H. TRINDER, Esq., John Street, Bedford Row.

Secretary, CHARLES HOUGHTON, Esq.

The Policies of this Company being Indisputable (in terms of the Deed of Constitution duly Registered), are TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES, their validity not being dependent, as in the case of ordinary Policies, upon the import of past and perhaps forgotten circumstances, and Office Documents. Used as FAMILY PROVISIONS, they relieve the Assured from all doubt and anxiety as to the future.

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